FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO's Abu Iyad Interviewed on Lebanese, Mideast Issues
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 14 Apr] A 1
Abu al-Adib Comments on Tripoli Conference Resolutions A 4
VOP Reports 'Arafat-Zhivkov Discussions in Damascus A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

GULF DAILY NEWS Views Increasing Isolation of Iran [21 Apr] C 1

KUWAIT

FDRY Envoy Arrives To Explain Leadership Change
Fear of U.S. Hormuz Attack Seen Fueling Oil Price Rise C 1
[AS-SIYASAH 16 Apr] C 2

OMAN

Official Reports on Oil Discoveries, Refinery Construction C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Denies Withdrawal From OPEC, Discusses Oil Finds C 2

PDRY

Foreign Leaders Mark 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Appointment
'Text' of Brezhnev Cable, Reply C 3
Reply to YAR President C 3
Iraqi President's Congratulations C 4
C 4

EGYPT

AL-AKHBAR: U.S. Defense Secretary To Visit in May D 1
Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Bandung Conference D 1
AKHBAR AL-YAWM Editor Comments on Tripoli Conference D 1
Egypt-PRC Hold Technical Cooperation Talks D 2

IRAQ

Commentary Urges Liberation of Iran's Kordestan E 1
Baghdad in Persian Reports, Comments on Situation in Iran E 1
'Heroic Deeds' in Arabestan E 1

Review of Broadcasts

Industry Minister Leaves for Moscow 23 Apr E 2
Oil Minister Returns Home From India, Kuwait E 3

LEBANON

AS-SAFIR: U.S. Envoy Secretly Visits Beirut [23 Apr] G 1
Arab Deterrent Forces Statement on Incidents in Beirut G 1
VOP: Israeli Helicopters Overfly South, Gunboats Sighted G 1

SYRIA

Al-Asad, Zhivkov Speak at Youth Conference Opening H 1
Report of Meeting H 1
Al-Asad Speech H 1
AL-BA'TH Reports on Economic Talks With Bulgarian Delegation [23 Apr] H 7
Zhivkov, Arrival Statement, Youth Conference Speech Reported H 7
[cross-reference]

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

AFP: TENSION PERSISTS IN TIZI OUZOU VIOLENCE I 1
Algiers Radio Comments I 1

ISRAEL

UNIFIL Headquarters Protests Attack on Irish Troops N 1
Shamir Calls on European Countries to Support Middle East Moderates N 1
Details of Proposals During Begin-Carter Talks Revealed N 1
[HA'ARETZ 23 Apr]
Defense Ministry Prepares Security Document [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 23 Apr] N 2

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU's Kodjo Sees 'Gloomy' Economic Situation in Africa Q 1
Conferees Discuss Review of Development Policies Q 1

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

PDRY Defense Minister Arrives in Addis Ababa R 1

SOMALIA

Talks Conclude, Trade Agreement Signed With PRC R 1

TANZANIA

President Nyerere Receives Cuba's Almeida R 1

UGANDA

People's Council Notes UNLF Election Violations R 2
UNLF Replies R 3
Former President To Return for General Elections R 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Libyan Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit T 1

CAMEROON

University Students Demonstrate Over Scholarships T 1

CHAD

Fighting Continues; French Envoy Makes Assessment of Visit T 1
Factions Criticize French Policy of Neutrality T 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

Olympic Committee Decides To Boycott Moscow Games T 1

GHANA

7 Soldiers, 1 Civilian Face General Court Martial T 1

IVORY COAST

Chad Envoy Delivers Message to Houphouet-Boigny T 1

LIBERIA

Delegation To Be Selected To Attend OAU Summit T 1
Four Arrested for Allegedly Harboring A. B. Tolbert T 2

NIGER

Sierra Leone's Stevens Arrives; Makes Statement T 3

NIGERIA

Broadcasts To Begin From Abuja in April 1982 T 4

UPPER VOLTA

Prime Minister Issues Urgent Appeal for Drought Aid T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Nicaraguan Officials in Luanda on Working Visit U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Cuba's Almeida Arrives in Maputo on Visit U 1
President Machel Receives PRC's Huang Hua U 1
Inspects Commune U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Disperse Students' Demonstration U 2
Teachers Support Students U 2

ZAMBIA

Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Nicaragua U 2
President Kaunda Holds Talks With Cuba's Almeida U 3
Pledges Military Aid U 4

V. 24 Apr 80 INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS A I

PLO'S ABU IYAD INTERVIEWED ON LEBANESE, MIDEAST ISSUES

LD2210407 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 14 Apr 80 p 6

[Ahmed Fattani interview in Kuwait with PLO leader Abu Iyad: "We Expect Israeli Aggression Against South Lebanon and Part of Syria"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] After Syria's decision to carry out a regrouping of its forces in Lebanon observers are predicting hard times for Lebanon. What is the PLO's position on Syria's decision and on the plan for national harmony?

Abu Iyad: The Tunis summit effectively studied all the aspects of the Lebanese problem, be it among the Lebanese themselves or between Palestinians and Lebanese. It decided on the establishment of an Arab commission empowered to monitor the decisions which had been taken, but in reality there is in Lebanon a poor appreciation of the situation, since some people are seeking solutions without, for all that, studying the real problems which, in their view, are trivial. Nevertheless, in our view these problems are important; for example, the question of the army, which is seen by each faction in its own way, whereas some people do not believe it is neutral or representative. Thus certain factions are not opposed to the army's entry into south Lebanon, but challenge its composition.

As far as we are concerned, the PLO has informed the Arab control commission that it is not against the army's entry into south Lebanon, but that the other parties' views must be kept in mind. Thus, in anticipation of an eventual Israeli aggression against Syria, the Syrians decided to withdraw their forces from Sayda [Sidon] on the coast, which concerns us and for us is a heavy burden.

We have also approached our Syrian brothers to reconsider their decision, but unfortunately they have informed us that they also plan to withdraw from Beirut. This has even frozen contacts within the Arab control commission. All attention was focused at the time on the Syrian decision. In fact, the various delegations which followed each other to Damascus tried to make the Syrians reconsider the implementation of their decisions in order to avoid an explosion in the internal situation and the possibility of the resumption of the civil war in Lebanon. Thus the question of national harmony was raised with a view to obtaining universal agreement on the main lines of Lebanese policy.

But this approach has remained at the level of contacts, since the Lebanon problem is profound and complex and of a tribal nature marked by chauvinism and ideological contradictions.

Another important problem is the fact that a part of Lebanon is linked to Israel and incapable of taking decisions independently. It obeys Israel which controls and manipulates it in its own interests, be it either Sa'd Haddad who openly collaborates with Israel or certain National Front parties which do not hide their links with Israel.

Is it possible for these forces to proceed from there to a platform of understanding? It is possible, in fact, but it is not an easy task. This is where the government intervenes in the form of President Sarkis, Doctor al-Huss and all of Lebanon's legal institutions which are to formulate a precise program taking all the sides into account. This program, which affirms Lebanon's Arab character, its unity, its adherence to the accords concluded with the Palestinian resistance and the condemnation of all contacts with Israel, will be published by agreement with all the sides concerned.

Any such program may be a unification formula for Lebanon provided that any side which refuses to meet its conditions is opposed by all the other sides. At that time there will no longer be a problem of withdrawal, it will simply be a question of agreement between the deterrent forces and the Lebanese Army to fill all eventual gaps. If the harmony program fails, and if our Syrian brothers persist in their decision to withdraw, we shall all have to work to prevent a resumption in the fighting. Whatever the circumstances for Lebanon and for our cause since in May we shall be on the eve of a situation born from the failure of the plan for internal autonomy.

[Question] After the normalization of relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, and the difficulties encountered by the three Camp David partners to achieve the claimed autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, how do you see the next phase in the plot against the Palestinian resistance? What do you think of the rumors which suggest that As-Sadat has tried to contact certain Palestinians?

[Answer] As-Sadat has never tried to contact the PLO's leaders who have, moreover, broken off all relations with him since his visit to Jerusalem. As for the "internal autonomy," I can state that this attempt has failed, since, apart from the defects hidden in this plan, it does not resolve the problems of the 3 million Palestinians living outside their homeland, and it constitutes a perpetuation of the Israeli occupation.

Further proof of this plan's failure is the fact that neither As-Sadat, nor the Israelis nor the Americans have been able to induce any Palestinian to take part in their venture, even among those considered moderates or supporters of the Jordanian regime.

For all these reasons I foresee the announcement of the failure of the internal pseudo-autonomy. Thus the situation has obliged us to prepare for the next stage which will follow the failure of this endeavor. Since it is possible that there may be a European initiative with a view to finding a compromise solution to save face for the United States by proposing this time, without the PLO's participation, of course, the search for a solution either with a third force or through the mediation of King Husayn.

If the European plot succeeds as they believe, it will be possible to weaken Palestinian authority and, consequently, the Palestinian attitude with a view to preparing the way for King Husayn or an administration close to him to achieve a compromise solution. Should the opposite be the case the plots will continue on the military plane or in other ways to try to weaken or liquidate the Palestinian revolution. In a word, this will be a decisive year since, apart from As-Sadat's proposal to place Palestine under an Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. mandate for 5 years and his attempts to hide his failures. We expect an eventual agression against South Lebanon and a part of Syria.

But, with all our resources and, of course, with Arab and notably Syrian aid, we are prepared to face up to all these eventualities which clearly demonstrate the failure of the Camp David accords and As-Sadat's policy which, until now, has only recovered a tiny part of the Sinai, whereas Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir had the chance to recover the whole Sinai peninsula without any concession and without opening the Israeli Embassy in Cairo as a quid pro quo for ending the state of war.

[Question] How do you foresee the development of relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan?

[Answer] An understanding exists with the Jordanian authorities to support the citizens in the occupied Arab territories, but Jordan is limiting its cooperation with us on this. In fact, this cooperation does not touch on the military or political aspects or even information. This is inadequate in my view. For example, the Jordanian information services hinder each advance made with the Jordanian political authorities by resorting to arrests and attempts to undermine relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Amman government.

[Question] What results could the PLO derive from President Giscard d'Estaing's Arab Gulf visit?

[Answer] In reality we still hope that France may adopt stances independent from the United States, but up to now it seems that France is incapable of freeing itself from the American specter which dominates all of Europe. As proof you could mention that France is still not prepared to receive PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat or to undertake a positive step in this direction.

[Question] After the threats against the Arab Gulf do you believe that the United States would intervene directly or would it prefer to resort to the services of other satellites?

[Answer] In my view, even if the United States does not intervene in this region it is relying on other regimes such as that of As-Sadat who publicly announced the opening of his country to U.S. bases under the pretext of aiding the Arab states which, in his view, could be the targets of aggression while he is attacking these states at the same time. In fact the agitation by the United States and As-Sadat and their attempts to give rise to a feeling of insecurity in the Gulf countries, particularly after the victory of the Iranian Revolution, are the prelude not to a disguised but to a declared intervention in this region.

At the present time the United States is benefitting from a great number of bases, especially in Cairo and in Oman which is at the heart of the Arab peninsula, and the United States is conducting a policy which aims at convincing certain of the region's leaders that their sole security and the stability of their regime can only be guaranteed by the United States. These are also the premises for a direct U.S. intervention or an indirect intervention through As-Sadat and Sultan Qabus which fuels the expansionist aims toward the Arab Gulf and Kuwait.

[Question] What role are the Palestinian nationals playing in the Arab Gulf?

[Answer] The Palestinian can only be a stabilizing element there. Indeed, he participates in the social life of these countries. You find him in education, medicine, administration and so forth.

These tasks are, for the Palestinian, the confirmation of his nationalist vision, and do not stem merely from material consideration. In this context the Palestinian citizen needs the protection afforded by an Arab League passport and not one for the state in which he lives, as is presently the case. The aim of the latter is to spare the Palestinians from the constraints and pressure connected with passports provided by the government under which they live.

V. 20 Apr 80 A-4 INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

ABU AL-ADIB COMMENTS ON TRIPOLI CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

LD230215 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Statement by Abu al-Adib, member of the PLO Central Committee, in Fez on 22 April--recorded]

[Excerpts] Today I had an audience with His Majesty King Hasan II and I handed him that which I was entrusted to hand him--as I mentioned on arrival at Casablanca airport--by his brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. I explained to his majesty the circumstances and the conditions which accompanied the convention of the conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Tripoli and also the text of Article No. 16, which was issued among the resolutions. This text says that the conference decided to recognize the so-called Saharan Republic and to call on the Arab states to do same.

For the sake of truth and history, I explained to his majesty--and here I am making it clear to the fraternal Moroccan people who have stood in unity for 15 years with our Palestinian cause and just struggle--I explained that this text was not correct and that what was contained in the so-called Article 16 was distorted and forged on the typewriter. When the final communique was distributed and when it was read out at the final session before all correspondents--and since that article was the last, we did not discover that change until after the end of the meeting and when all the leaders were ready to depart. We found before us our brothers, the Syrians. He said to them that this resolution was not the one prepared by the drafting committee. They said, "We shall consider the issue in Damascus and it will be solved in the proper manner."

The Sahara problem was not on the conference agenda. Three other points were the subject of the discussion during the days of the conference. With great difficulty, it was possible to arrive at a formula to end the Libyan-Palestinian conflict, but this formula needs time for application. As experience has shown time is needed to make it clear that practice will lead to the end of the Revolutionary Committees, which we regard as the core of the problem, since they constitute a flagrant violation of the legality of the principle of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Before the end of the discussion, a proposal was submitted to the effect that the Sahara problem should be mentioned in one way or another. The Palestinian delegation's reply, through brother Abu 'Ammar, was that we as Palestinians were mediating between Morocco and Algeria. Brother Yasir 'Arafat was compelled to disclose the secret visits which he himself had made and those which a delegation--in which I personally participated--made to Algeria in January this year. There was a visit by another delegation, in which I personally participated, which met with his majesty the king during the meeting of the Jerusalem Committee. We seized this opportunity to talk about the Sahara question and reported his majesty the king's view which brother Yasir 'Arafat conveyed to President Chadli Bendjadid on 22 March during the latter's visit to Damascus. He said that we, as Palestinians, feel that the mediation has not reached an impasse and therefore this conference should not issue any kind of statement that might hinder this mediation.

To be honest, I must say that Chadli Benjedid had supported this mediation, but there was some insistence that the drafting committee must find something, and in the drafting committee we were only one of five.

During the discussions--I beg the fraternal Moroccan people to appreciate the extent of the hard debates in which we repeated through our representative in the drafting committee what brother Yasir 'Arafat had said at the closed meeting of the heads of state. We discussed at length the basis of our position, which is the firm principle that, as Palestinians, we reject the idea of taking sides in the Arab arena, because every year our Arab world witnesses a quarrel between two states. If we took sides between the two Yemens we would lose one of them, and if we chose between Syria and Iraq we would lose one of them. If we chose between Morocco and Algeria we would lose one of them.

We believe that side issues can only hinder Arab unity, which the only thing capabel of standing up against the Zionist deluge and stop it from realizing its ultimate goal of occupying Palestine and other parts of the Arab homeland, and indeed of colonizing the area economically.

Since in the drafting committee we were only one of five, we expected that a compromise would arise from among the various viewpoints. When there has to be a compromise, we have to choose the lesser of two evils. The compromise could have been a resolution to recognize the Sahara, which would complicate the mediation process for us. When this proposal was put forward, we decided to call on the parties of the steadfastness and confrontation front to recognize--to take the constitutional measure to recognize. We insisted on the word "constitutional," because we have to remember that the Baghdad summit resolution to sever relations with Egypt, for instance, was not enough to sever those relations. Each state had to take the constitutional measure through its parliament in order to sever such relations.

Therefore, in our view this recommendation means that the Syrians have to go back to their constitutional establishments; the Palestinians have to go back to their National Council. We are confident that by going back to our National Council, should this subject be raised, that we--as mediators--none of us will vote for any proposal or measure which is apt to conflict with our principles which are based on the fact that we are messengers of peace and bridges of affection between any two Arab states.

I ask the fraternal Moroccan people--who have been disappointed--to fully understand what I explained to his majesty today. I sensed understanding from his majesty, but I felt the extent of the disappointment of many brother Moroccans I met. I would have felt the same. Why? Because they remember the 17-day tour of their king in Europe for the Palestinain cause. When he returned here it was expected that I would come here in order to be briefed about the work he had done for the Palestinian cause during his meeting with Giscard d'Estaing and what he had done for the cause of Jerusalem during his meeting with his holiness the pope. If they compare this with the text which he heard and which was issued by the Tripoli summit, they would undoubtedly be disappointed.

But I would sincerely say to them that the matter will soon come out into the open, and ask you to please excuse the Palestinians who were in a delicate position. Please understand that they have not made a mistake. The Palestinians remained loyal to their stand. The day will come when our Moroccan brothers and others will see how the published text underwent some alteration in the typewriter, which is an exposed alteration to everyone who has eyes to see. Indeed, one does not need technical experience.

The published text, brothers, which we do not recognize, was not ultimately carried by our official news agency, WAFA. Our omission of this article, in sum, is a protest against the alteration that was done to it. It is also a protest against the things that were added to it. The final article in this text which calls on the Arab states to accord recognition is also an addition done with the typewriter and was not in the text before.

After making this clarification, I stressed to his majesty and I stress to the fraternal Moroccan people via their information media that the PLO did not change its attitude, which was declared prior to the Tripoli summit. This attitude had not undergone any change. We are mediators. The mediators seek the good. We declared our view in Algeria and we declared our view in Morocco; that this problem must come to an end. It must end in favor of the Arab nation, because Moroccan blood is dear to us and because Algerian blood is dear to us and because we need Algerian and Moroccan in order to repel a contemporary invasion, which, whenever, it does battle with us, pushes us further back and seizes new territory from us.

VOP REPORTS 'ARAFAT-ZHIVKOV DISCUSSIONS IN DAMASCUS

NC231659 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar has met in Damascus with comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. On the Bulgarian side, the party Central Committee secretary general and the official in charge of the party's foreign relations attended.

Discussion at this meeting touched on the latest developments of the international situation, the Middle East situation and the positive results of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. Intensive discussions were held on joint cooperation to face the present phase--a phase which dictates joint requirements for the struggle. These joint requirements are aimed at checking the Camp David plots and Zionist-imperialist plotting against the Palestinian cause and against the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights.

During the discussion, which was held in an atmosphere of amity and friendship, Chairman Zhivkov confirmed Bulgaria's consistent and principled support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people to achieve their inalienable national rights, including their rights to return to Palestine, to determine their own fate and to set up their national and independent state on their national soil under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

The Bulgarian chairman affirmed his country's unqualified support for the resolutions passed by the Fourth Summit Conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states.

At the end of the meeting, the two sides expressed their gratification with the positive development of relations between the PLO and Bulgaria. The two sides affirmed their mutual desire to generate momentum for their cooperation to serve their mutual interests. They also affirmed that they support the struggle of the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

BAHRAIN

GULF DAILY NEWS VIEWS INCREASING ISOLATION OF IRAN

GF2310730 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 23 Apr 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Now the European Economic Community is considering what sanctions to take against Iran. That unfortunate country is becoming more and more isolated on the political and economic scene. And therein lies Iran's terrible vulnerability. On its border broods the might of the Soviet armour. Rumblings are heard from the U.S. who time and again say that military intervention cannot be discounted.

If America did mount a strike into Iran over the hostage situation, the only country that could do anything about it is Russia.

If Russian tanks decided to rumble forward into Iran the only country that could do anything about it is the U.S.

Now, should there be some uneasy alliance between the U.S. and Russia--and such a thing is not unheard of in the international chess game between the superpowers--then it could be that Iran would be submerged and divided up between them.

This may sound as far-fetched theory, but in logical terms it cannot be faulted. America wants the hostages and the oil. Russia wants the oil. If they came to some deal between them regarding the oil, then one wouldn't give much for the future of Iran.

The EEC have come out firmly in support of the U.S. over the sanction question and now it appears to be a decision as to what sanctions to apply and when to apply them. The pressure that is created by such policies are enormous and Iran, already in a weakened economic state, will be hard pushed to survive them. The only economic weapon she has is the oil and even that has dropped from its daily high point of six million barrels to less than half. For Iran there are crucial days ahead.

KUWAIT

PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES TO EXPLAIN LEADERSHIP CHANGE

LD221452 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0706 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait--A South Yemen envoy arrived here last night at the start of a tour of three Gulf states to explain the recent changes in the power leadership in Aden. A spokesman for the South Yemen Embassy here said the envoy, Deputy Foreign Minister Abduh 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman, will meet with the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to convey to him a message from the new PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. After Kuwait 'Abd ar-Rahman will visit Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to convey similar messages to their leaders.

'Abd ar-Rahman said he came to Kuwait with a message for Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad "to dispel the doubts and rumors being spread by some news agencies and papers." He added: "Contrary to what is being spread about by some news agencies and papers the resignation of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is the result of an illness from which he is suffering. This change took place in a very normal way with the approval of the party." He said that Isma'il "handed the banner" to President Nasir Muhammad "to continue with the march."

'Abd ar-Rahman refused to answer journalists' questions about the nature of Isma'il's illness and only said "We are all liable to be ill." He stressed that South Yemen was governed by the socialist party and its collective sovereignty.

Y. 30 Apr 80 ARABIAN PENINSULA

FEAR OF U.S. HORMUZ ATTACK SEEN PUSHING OIL PRICE RISE

LD2208Sy Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 16 Apr 80 p 1

["Petroleum editor" report: "Fear in the International Oil Market Raises the Prices of Oilproducts and Crude"]

[Text] The prices of petroleum oilproducts in the international market rose by 3 to 5 percent in only 2 days. AS-SIYASAH has learned from sources closely connected with oil that this sudden rise in prices is the result of the reports and threats that the United States could mine the Strait of Hormuz. These reports have caused fears in the international market. This will not only raise the prices of oilproducts but also the price of crude oil in the next few days. Oil circles therefore expect a reactivation of high-price spot market sales.

OMAN

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON OIL DISCOVERIES, REFINERY CONSTRUCTION

LD211657 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Apr 80 KA

[Text] Khalifah ibn Mubarak al-Hina'i, technical affairs director of the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals, told AL-WATAN today that oil had been discovered in the (Amal) and Ma'mal areas, as well as in the (Hina) and Darya areas, in surprising quantities. He said prospecting operations were now principally concentrated on the southern area in addition to other parts of the sultanate, adding that the world's largest companies were now interested in getting concessions to search for oil in the sultanate. He stresses that the oil refinery which the ministry intended to construct at al-Fahl port was being discussed this week. The refinery would be one of the most important state projects and was expected to become operative in 1982.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI DENIES WITHDRAWAL FROM OPEC, DISCUSSES OIL PRICE

LD221423 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Apr 80 p 1

[Ahmad al-Mahandis report: "Yamani: Saudi Arabia not contemplating withdrawal from OPEC: No Fear for Saudi Oil Reserves"]

[Text] Jiddah--Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has denied reports circulated in New York's money market last week that Saudi Arabia is contemplating withdrawal from OPEC. He told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that such reports are mere dreams and have no foundation. Asked about the reasons for postponing OPEC's scheduled meeting in al-Ta'if from 5 to 7 May, he said that this was because ministers participating in the conference had other engagements which necessitated postponing the conference. There were no other reasons.

Replying to a question regarding reported oil discoveries in large commercial quantities in Sudan and North Yemen, the minister said: We have heard about this. The Sudanese Government has asked me personally to help and to cooperate. We are in constant contact with the companies prospecting for oil in Sudan and we have first-hand knowledge of the prospecting results. I can say that oil has actually been discovered in Sudan in quantities that are at least sufficient for Sudan's own consumption. These quantities could increase in the future, so that Sudan can export some and therefore reap benefits from it.

As for what has been reported about the discovery of oil in North Yemen, specifically in the area of Ma'dah, we have nothing to confirm such a discovery or to justify attaching importance to such reports, for various geological reasons whose details I am not in a position to discuss.

The Saudi minister affirmed that Saudi oil reserves are much greater than is repeatedly suggested by some incorrect reports which say that Saudi oil reserves are sufficient only for the next 30 years. He said that if this were true it would be a disaster. He added: Proven oil reserves are increasing from one year to the next. Nevertheless, reducing oil consumption is important and vital. The producing countries must not overproduce.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani spoke earlier at a seminar at Jiddah's King 'Abd al-'Aziz University. He affirmed that the ultimate aim of the recent Russian movements is to reach the oil resources, and that studies carried out by those concerned have shown that the countries which the Soviet Union is seeking to subject to its influence are Iran and the Baluchistan area. Iraq is excluded for several reasons, including the fact that the Iraqi oil fields are located in the hinterland.

PDRY

FOREIGN LEADERS MARK 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD APPOINTMENT

'Text' of Brezhnev Cable, Reply

LD231718 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, acting chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received a congratulatory cable from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the text of which reads as follows:

Dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad: Accept, dear Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, our congratulations on the occasion of your election as secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. We wish the YSP and all the toilers of Democratic Yemen further successes in fulfilling the aims of the YSP's program. The USSR will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder with the friendly people of Democratic Yemen in their struggle to defend their revolutionary achievements, national independence and social progress against the machinations of imperialism and reaction.

I am confident that relations between our two countries based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and be strengthened in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Democratic Yemen and to the benefit of international peace and security.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent a reply cable of thanks, the text of which reads:

Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev: I am deeply proud and grateful to have received your cable congratulating us on our election as secretary general of our party's Central Committee. I reciprocate the feelings of gratification at the growth and development of the cooperation and friendship between our two parties and governments of the peoples of our two countries and wish to express to you, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the PDRY Government and the Yemeni people, our deep appreciation of the internationalist solidarity which the friendly Soviet people and your communist party has shown towards our people to enable them to consolidate our national independence and promote the well-being and prosperity of our country's toilers.

As in the past, our people will remain sincere and loyal to the noble revolutionary aims formulated by our party on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism to lead our country towards development and social progress and for the sake of peace and socialism. Our relations with you, which rest on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by our two countries, will be further reinforced in the course of time to serve our joint aims and wishes. I take this opportunity of conveying to you our warm comradely greetings, wishing you health and happiness, and hoping that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples will achieve further development and success.

Reply to YAR President

LD231850 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, acting chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples' Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a reply cable of thanks to his brother, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces of the northern part of the homeland, text as follows:

I received with great appreciation your cable congratulating me on being elected secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and entrusted with the functions of the post of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. I should like to take this opportunity of reciprocating the very brotherly feeling that our joint efforts and brotherly cooperation will yield positive results for the reunification of our homeland and people and fulfillment of the noble aims of the 26 September and 14 October glorious revolutions. We shall remain, as we always have sincere and loyal to the principles of our people and their supreme interests. Please accept my brotherly greetings together with my wishes to you for health and happiness and success in your work, and to our people in the northern part of the homeland for continued progress and prosperity.

Iraqi President's Congratulations

LD232016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received a congratulatory cable from brother Saddam Husyan, president of the Republic of Iraq. It reads:

On the occasion of your election as secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, I convey to you on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Iraq and on our own personal behalf our congratulations and good wishes for success in bringing progress and prosperity to the PDRY. Our best greetings and wishes to you for abundant health and happiness and to the Arab people in Democratic Yemen for strength and power.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent a reply cable of thanks, which reads:

Thank you for your congratulations on my election as YSP secretary general and acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. We wish you, personally, health and happiness, the brotherly Iraqi people all progress and prosperity and our Arab nation victory in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their agents.

AL-AKHBAR: U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY TO VISIT IN MAY

NC2408O2 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, 24 April--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR today reports that U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown will visit Egypt in the middle of May as part of his tour to several Middle East countries and to visit the U.S. forces in the Gulf.

The paper says that David McGiffert, under secretary of defense for international security affairs, will arrive in Cairo next Tuesday on a 3-day visit to complete the subjects connected with Egypt's armament program.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON BANDUNG CONFERENCE

NC231335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1250 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat sent messages today to the leaders of China, Sri Lanka, Burma, India, Indonesia and Pakistan on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung conference which falls tomorrow.

The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on this occasion in which it affirmed Egypt's intent and insistence on consummating the Bandung conference resolutions and on fulfilling the aims of these resolutions--aims to which adherence is becoming increasingly necessary in view of the renewed attempts to impose domination on the Third World countries, sowing differences among them and making them tools for new wars and confrontations.

The statement adds that this is the philosophy inherent in President Anwar as-Sadat's peace march, which constitutes a historical watershed on the road of achieving national aspirations, Arab nationalism, and enabling the Palestinian peoples to practise their right in self-determination. The statement further says that this is the same philosophy as expressed by President Anwar as-Sadat when he called for the establishment of an Arab and Islamic league as a nucleus and model for the development of contacts and links among the Third World countries.

The statement praises the Bandung conference principles, which affirm equality among all races and countries, call for the renunciation of acts of aggression and domination, for the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means and for rejecting the small countries being used to promote the big powers' interests and aims.

The Foreign Ministry's statement adds that the 1956 Brioni meeting between Egypt, India and Yugoslavia, laid the first foundations for the nonaligned philosophy which supported, developed and expanded the Bandung principles which, in turn, contributed to affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM EDITOR COMMENTS ON TRIPOLI CONFERENCE

NC190940 Cairo MENA in English 0850 GMT 19 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 19 (MENA)--Ibrahim Sa'dah, AKHBAR AL-YAWM chief editor, in his weekly analysis wonders at Arab leaders' behaviour of getting immediately reconciled after intense and sharp animosities which may go beyond closed doors to the outside world.

He comments on what he describes as a strange picture published recently in some sections of the Arab press, which show Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat in a warm embrace.

The chief editor recalls that only a few weeks ago the two men were at loggerheads, trading the basest charges and most obscene abuses. "We heard of mass expulsion of Palestinians from Libya on orders of Al-Qadhdhafi and of plans to assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi, concocted by 'Arafat."

"But all of a sudden, a rejection leaders' conference was held in Tripoli which was given the name of 'Steadfastness and Confrontation Conference". The meeting arrived at a lightning reconciliation between 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi and photographers took pictures of the two bitter enemies sunk deep in an embrace."

The writer says it is the leaders of the Arab countries alone who have "such attitudes" and that their practices are no longer logically, mentally or conscientiously acceptable. "What those leaders are doing is the (?strongest) proof of their gross disrespect for their peoples' mentalities and their utter disregard for all principles and conventions."

The writer wonders how such leaders expect their peoples to believe them when they differ or agree since they have ready justifications for their hostilities and reconciliation.

He points out that the gulf between Cairo and most Arab capitals has become so wide and deep that it is impossible to bridge it. Never have any leaders or heads of state slandered Egypt in such low terms as Arab leaders have done.

This should persuade us that there is no hope for a return of conciliation one day between us and the regimes of those Arab capitals which pour their slanders on us in an attempt to insult us and cancel our will. But what we say about Arab leaders, we do not say about the Arab peoples, for those leaders do not represent their peoples but only rule them. Furthermore, there are no walls between the Egyptian people and the Arab peoples, nor is there any hatred between Egypt and the rest of the Arabs nor a barrier impeding their getting together through an Arab people's league in lieu of the governments' league, which has proved itself capable only of producing rancour and hostilities, says the writer.

EGYPT-FRG HOLD TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS

NC221204 Cairo MENA in English 1126 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Cairo, April 22 (MENA)--Egyptian-German talks on technical cooperation in the field of non-traditional energy opened here today at the Electricity Ministry headquarters.

The Egyptian delegation is headed by Electricity Undersecretary Mahir Abazah while the German side is under the deputy of energy minister in the Federal Republic of Germany, who arrived yesterday at the head of a West German delegation on a week-long official visit to Egypt.

Abazah said that today's meeting dealt with means to promote cooperation between the two countries in the field of solar energy, generating electricity, water desalination--particularly in remote areas--and new communities.

Meetings also reviewed what has been executed under the agreement signed between the two countries during the last year according to which West Germany is to provide Egypt with sophisticated equipment.

A new protocol on technical cooperation between the two countries is due to be signed on Wednesday.

COMMENTARY URGES LIBERATION OF IRAN'S KORDESTAN

JN231822 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish [Bandinani] 1700 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, brother Kurds: We would like to send our regards to the brother Kurds in Iran's Kordestan. We would like to send our revolutionary regards to your heroic struggle to liberate Kordestan from Khomeyni's hands and achieve its independence.

Dear brother Kurds: Today is your day, the day of your struggle, so carry weapons and guns and do not allow the enemy to approach you. Do not give the enemy the opportunity to approach for this is your day, the day of your struggle, the day of your plans. Thus, you must plan with your blood and the blood of the eager Kurdish youth in order to liberate Iran's Kordestan. Indeed, today is your day, the day of your struggle and movement.

Brother Kurds: You must struggle and tighten the noose around the enemy's neck. You must not desert your bastions. Rather, you must move with determination and strength so that a new day will dawn upon you, a day which is approaching, a day when you will raise the slogans of freedom and independence in Kordestan. Indeed, you will raise these slogans on the summits of the bloodstained mountains, these mountains whose rocks and cliffs have been stained with your red blood, the blood of your martyrs, Kordestan's innocent martyrs.

Dear listeners: Brother Kurds, fighting continues in all parts of Kordestan between the Kurdish revolutionaries and youth on one side and the Khomeyni regime on the other. Indeed, the Khomeyni regime's leaders are threatening to exterminate the Kurds. However, these leaders should be well aware that the Kurdish people will neither be affected by nor fear the threats uttered by Khomeyni and his leaders. Indeed, the Kurdish people have arisen today and are demanding their legitimate rights, freedom and liberation.

Fighting continues in the Kurdish cities of Saqqez and Sanandaj, where planes, artillery and machine guns are used. However, the Kurdish revolutionaries have managed to expand their movement and are continuously attacking the Khomeyni guards' positions and forces. Furthermore, the Kurds have managed to repulse the attacks launched by the Khomeyni guards and forces in the city of Saqqez, thus killing large numbers of Khomeyni personnel and inflicting heavy losses on them.

Brothers, new agencies report that the Khomeyni regime has used napalm bombs, helicopters and Phantoms during their shelling of the city of Saqqez and the surrounding villages, thus inflicting heavy material damage on the Kurdish citizens' houses.

However, the Kurdish revolutionaries will not fear the Khomeyni regime's artillery and Phantoms. Rather, they are continuously repulsing this regime's attacks and the napalm bombs. Indeed, the Kurds are attacking the Khomeyni guards and forces and repulsing their attacks and napalm bombs in the cities and villages of Kordestan, particularly Saqqez and Sanandaj.

BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN REPORTS, COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN

'Heroic Deeds' in Arabestan

NC231246 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Arab youths in Arabestan in Iran continued their heroic deeds against elements and installations of the antipeople Khomeyni regime. A group of Arab youths in Arabestan planted bombs in the Abadan court building, which after exploding killed 1 Khomeyni (?element) and injured 30.

Another group planted bombs under a military jeep in Ahvaz, which destroyed the jeep and seriously injured two of Khomeyni's guards.

On 16 April, Arab youths in Arabestan in Iran planted bombs in oil [words indistinct] in the Shamrud area, resulting in the explosion of four pipelines and a massive fire.

Meanwhile, last week in Ahvaz demonstrations occurred. Participating were the Arab masses movement and other Arab organizations opposing the chauvinist and antipeople policy of Khomeyni. The demonstrators carried pictures of the leader and president, his excellency Saddam Husayn and chanted "Long Live Saddam Husayn." The demonstrators clashed with Khomeyni's guards.

Review of Broadcasts

NC231610 [Editorial Report] Baghdad in Persian to Iran from 16 through 19 April carries talks on the domestic situation in Iran, including talks on the lack of freedom and "injustices" in its "a glimpse at events" and "a look at the situation in Iran" programs and in an untitled talks. The press review quotes articles and editorials published in the ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH newspapers, also dealing with Iran's domestic situation and criticizing the regime.

On 16 April in the letters section a listener writes: "The reason I am writing to you is to ask why you did not arrest Khomeyni when he was in Iraq?" Radio Baghdad replies, saying: "Khomeyni and his gang were guests of Iraq and the Iraqi people for 14 years and they received more care than did Iraqis. How can one arrest one's guest?" A listener from Tehran writes: "Khomeyni closed the liquor shops--which totaled 500--throughout the country and opened up at least 10 million. People have set up liquor-production facilities in their homes." A writer from Hamsar sends a rhymed slogan which is a variation of a slogan commonly used during the antishah demonstrations in Tehran. He says: "Today is a mourning day; today the oil money of Abadan and of the treasury are under a cloak."

A listener from Sabzevar writes: "Khomeyni tells us so much about Islam one would think our ancestors were Jews and Christians." He says: "Ask Khomeyni and the pseudoclergy: Why don't you stand in the front line during the demonstrations so you may be martyred? During the demonstrations Khomeyni and the pseudoclergy hide like mice so that none are martyred. Death is good only for the neighbor, not for Khomeyni, his gang and guards!" A listener from Zahedan writes to ask if the letters received by Radio Baghdad are genuine and says that if the people have complaints why do they not tender them to the responsible authorities? The announcer replies: "All the national and progressive forces of Iran and all the Iranian people do not have the right to breathe. And as you yourself see and again do not want to accept the truth, any newspaper which publishes accurate news on Iran is attacked the next day by Khomeyni's club-bearers and burned down."

On 17 April a listener from Tehran writes: "Our patriotic brothers like the Armenians and Assyrians, who really love Iran, do not know what to do because of this old hyena and opium addict Bani-Harf [Bani-Sadr]." He ends his letter by asking Radio Baghdad to announce itself as "The Persian program for Iranian patriots." Another listener said to be writing from Tehran's police headquarters writes: "Why does the United Nations not listen to our complaints." He adds: "The mad Khalkhali should be put in a straitjacket. Eichmann is innocent when one compares his crimes with those of Khalkhali."

A clergyman from Qom writes to complain that Baghdad Radio dogmatically castigates all the clergy in Iran, and writes: "The true clergy are in Khomeyni's prisons, people like Hojjat-ol Eslam Saberi, Haj Mirza 'Abbas Sa'idi, Ashrafi and Bakhshayeshi." Another listener from Gonbad writes: "I am writing to you from the second Palestine." While a listener from Fars Province writes: The Iranians "come out of the well to fall in the pit. God knows, we gave 60,000 martyrs to overthrow the shah's government. If we give many more martyrs to overthrow Khomeyni's government, we will have no population left and Iran will be destroyed."

On 18 April a listener from Qom writes: Khomeyni and his media constantly say that the Iranian people have wanted and still want Khomeyni. They do not say the Iranian people wanted Khomeyni only as an instrument, not as an end in itself, and that "they were not in love with Khomeyni the sphinx."

On 22 April the "Glimpse at Events" program discusses continued clashes in Kordestan. A 3-minute slogan calls on all national minorities to arise and struggle until the achievement of liberation and the establishment of justice. This is followed by appeals to the national minorities, students, intellectuals, workers and farmers, officers and soldiers, jobless graduates and progressive organizations and groups to declare their solidarity with the students in Iran and arise to struggle against the regime. These calls are interspersed with revolutionary anthems and music.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 23 APR

JN231147 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--RCC member and Minister of Industry and Minerals Tahir Tawfiq left Baghdad for Moscow today to head the Iraqi side to the meetings of the 10th session of the joint permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for technical and economic cooperation. The meetings began there last Sunday.

In a predeparture statement, the RCC member said that the committee will discuss ways of consolidating and developing all aspects of cooperation between the two friendly countries. The committee will also discuss the progress achieved to date in the development plans being implemented by Soviet establishments in Iraq, future cooperation and the exchange of expertise between Iraqi and Soviet institutions in various fields.

The Iraqi delegation to the session's meetings left Baghdad for Moscow last week. It includes representatives of the ministries of industry and minerals, oil, irrigation, agriculture and agrarian reform, transport, communications, planning and education.

OIL MINISTER RETURNS HOME FROM INDIA, KUWAIT

JN231554 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--RCC member and oil minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim returned here today at the end of a weeklong visit to India and Kuwait.

During his visit to India, Tayih 'Abd al-Karim led the Iraqi side to the meetings of the sixth session of the joint Iraqi-Indian committee. He also signed a new agreement on expansion of the two countries' economic and technical cooperation. He also pointed out that he held talks with Kuwaiti officials on bilateral relations, particularly those pertaining to oil affairs.

AS-SAFIR: U.S. ENVOY SECRETLY VISITS BEIRUT

NC240800 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Well-informed sources have told AS-SAFIR that a representative of the U.S. State Department, (Pamela Decry), early this month paid a secret visit to Beirut, during which she held talks with various officials on the proposed solutions for the Middle East crisis.

The U.S. representative informed the persons she met that the ideas she was presenting were official U.S. ideas. The sources declined to reveal the nature of the ideas.

ARAB DETERRENT FORCES STATEMENT ON INCIDENTS IN BEIRUT

NC222021 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) 22 April statement--read by announcer]

[Text] Security was disturbed today for personal reasons that caused tension in the capital for some time. The Arab Deterrent Forces and other organs managed to contain the incidents and to restore the situation to normal.

1. At 0800 today personal differences arose between an ADF soldier and a member of the Al-Miqdad family, Ahmad al-Miqdad. The quarrel developed in which arms were used and Ahmad was killed. As soon as the news reached this family the situation became tense and some of the family's younger members came out with their arms to the street. The ADF and certain leading persons of the family interfered and sent mechanized patrols into the tense streets. Accordingly all arms were removed. An investigation was conducted to specify who was responsible and to refer them to court.

2. At 1200 today, two local organizations clashed for personal reasons in Khandaq al-Ghamiq. At the same time fire was opened in An-Muwayri quarter on a person belongint to an organization. Tension prevailed in the area and other areas in Al-Bastah and Karahun ad-Duruz. Armed men appeared in the main street. The ADF sent patrols to these areas, settled the situation and ended the abnorable situation that prevailed for some time.

3. This morning, a certain organization set up an armed roadblock in the north for personal differences with another organization. Accordingly, the ADF interfered. The roadblock personnel opened fire on the ADF. The ADF returned the fire and killed one of the gunmen and the others fled. The ADF is still tackling the situation because the situation is still tense in Beirut and the suburbs.

VOP: ISRAELI HELICOPTERS OVERFLY SOUTH, GUNBOATS SIGHTED

NC240737 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in southern Lebanon in view of the continuing aggression by the Zionist-isolationist alliance against this area. Reports received from the south this morning say that several Zionist helicopters appeared last night over three axes: In the area of At-Tayyibah, Arnun, An-Nabatiyah, Al-'Ayshiyah, and the Al-Litani bridge near Qa'iyat al-Jisr; in the area of Az-Zahrani and Sidon; and the area of Ar-Rashidiyah, Tyre, and the coastal strip. The Zionist forces tried to carry out a special landing operation in the Al-'Ayshiyah area. The joint forces intercepted them and foiled their attempt.

The appearance of the Zionist helicopters was accompanied by mechanized enemy movements inside the border strip area, particularly in the areas of Al-Metullah, Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah, Dayr Mimas, and Tallat Lubiyah; and Zionist gunboats appeared along the coast between Tyre and Sidon.

AL-ASAD, ZHIVKOV SPEAK AT YOUTH CONFERENCE OPENING

Report of Meeting

JN231901 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic in a hookup with Damascus Television at 1520 GMT on 23 April begins a live broadcast of the opening session of the third general conference of the Revolution Youth Federation in Damascus, which is attended by President Hafiz al-Asad and his Bulgarian guest Todor Zhivkov.

The conference officially begins at 1545 GMT with a speech by spokesman for the Syrian youth, Faysal Summaq, who reviews in detail the Revolution Youth Federation's activities and achievements and voices the federation's support for President al-Asad.

President al-Asad begins his speech at 1635 GMT and ends it at 1818 GMT. Bulgarian President Zhivkov then begins at 10-minute speech in Bulgarian with a sentence by sentence translation into Arabic. The broadcast ends at 1855 GMT after a parade through the hall and national songs.

Al-Asad Speech

JN231940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text of speech by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the opening session of the third general conference of the Revolution Youth Federation in Damascus--live]

[Excerpts] Dear sons: First of all I welcome our prominent guest Todor Zhivkov, leader of friendly Bulgaria, who is sharing with us the opening of this conference as a dear friend and as a leader of a great people who has stood by our side. [applause] They stood by our side and are still standing by our side in our struggle against the Zionist occupation and the repeated imperialist-Zionist attacks. Greetings to our prominent guest, to the friendly Bulgarian people and to all the socialist countries' peoples. [applause]

Dear sons: Your conference which convenes today coincides with the dear occasion of Evacuation Day. [applause] Our people have greatly sacrificed for many years and centuries to achieve this day because colonialism, sons, was not one link; it was one link following another. But our people destroyed it link after link, [applause] until the day came when the last foreign soldier left our country on 17 April 1946. [applause] It was an immortal day among the days of the great victory.

Our people have given sacrifices for many years and centuries; our people have defied difficulties for many years and centuries. Our people have defied the attempts to humiliate and subjugate them for many years and centuries for the sake of their freedom and future and for the sake of living free and sovereign on the territory of their homeland. It is for this that our people have struggled for years and centuries. They have struggled in order to have a free and noble life. It is for all this that they have and fought and for this they are now struggling against the legacy and repercussions of colonialism in all sizes and forms. [applause] It is for this, for freedom, for the homeland and for the future that our people are fighting the reactionaries--the legacy of colonialism--because those reactionaries, out of their organic connection with colonialism, their legitimate father; constitute and will constitute as long as they are among us a serious impediment to the people's development and progress. [applause]

O sons: Your conference convenes at a time when the Arab nation is required to surrender to the scheme of the United States and Israel. Your conference convenes at a time when the Arab nation is being exposed to one of the most serious plots ever known by this nation's history. It is a plot against lands and civilization.

It is directed against the past and the future; against freedom, culture and values. It is the most serious plot ever known by this nation's history.

In the past few years the United States tried to use many of its weapons against this country and against your national and pan-Arab stands, but they were used in vain and were not able to make this country retreat an inch. They were not able to make it retreat an inch from what it wanted and planned for because Syria is of the people, dignity, the masses, pride and of the Arabs. If it is defeated the Arabs will be defeated and vice versa. [applause]

Nevertheless, when the United States accomplished the greatest Zionist achievement when it brought about the famous As-Sadat capitulation, it wanted this capitulation to dominate the whole region. It also wanted this capitulation to spread through the whole Arab nation. It was natural that Syria would be vigilant to this dirty game. It was natural that you would be alert to this dirty colonialist-Israeli game and foil it. It is impossible and impermissible for any one to expect us to act as spectators while our history, future and presence are in danger. [applause] No one should expect us to remain silent while blows are dealt to us. [applause] No one should expect us to remain silent while we see that the United States, Israel and As-Sadat are trying to impose on us what Herzel, founder of the Zionist movement, had thought of and planned. [applause] When the United States and Israel and their new ally the new midget sensed your determination and found out that you are standing as a serious and impregnable barrier in the face of the success of their dirty game, they resorted to the last object they have in their colonialist warehouse--reaction, the weapon concealed for the hard days.

The United States and Israel pushed back reaction into the face of the people's march, desires and aspirations. Reaction began to implement as well as possible what it had been ordered to do in distorting the country's name, destroying the country's efforts and confusing its march. They did so because they wanted to weaken our position in this country so that our people will fall an easy victim to the Israeli enemies and so that our people will carry out what they are asked to do.

As you and our people have seen and sensed, reaction began to propose, act and say things step by step. It also developed its word and deed. Every day it came with something new. But they have again forgotten that Syria is of the masses, workers, peasants, youth, women, teachers and ideological soldiers, who have believed in Syria's progressive and socialist and in the one Arab nation. [applause]

Here are examples of what reaction with all its factions has proposed: They talked about religion. We said to them: Give us your opinions if you are sincere and we shall see what is good for religion and people of religion. When we heard the opinions, we found they concerned everything except religion. They were related to politics and not religion. [applause] We have decided that God's book will be the judge of us and those reactionaries. [applause] Religion is a revolution. Islam is a revolution, progress and socialism. [applause] Islam casts out of its ranks those who say religion is in danger and when they are asked how religion is in danger and how we can save it from this danger, they talk about the People's Assembly, for example. [applause] Or they talk about the freedom of smuggling, or about the freedom of murder and crime, for example. Where is religion and where is Islam then?

We said to them: Tell us what you want to say? What did we hear? We heard a U.S. recorded tape that they translated into Arabic in Syria, whose gist was: Go to Camp David, or--as I have previously said in this hall--to any other Jewish-Zionist camp.

[Applause] They also said: Go back on socialism, return the land and the factories to their owners. Why this concentration of attention on the popular organization? Why are powers given to these popular organizations? What sort of people's assembly is this? What is this local administration?

When the reactionaries are in power, rule, democracy and freedom are in good shape. I will not mention names, but will tell facts--although names are in my mind. Yesterday, one of them was a member of the People's Assembly, and so the People's Assembly was then a legislative department carrying out its duties in the best way and was representing the people, and it follows that the regime was good. Today, he is not a member of the People's Assembly and so the assembly does not carry out its duties, does not represent the people and does not embody any feature of democracy. [applause]

Before him, there was another member of the People's Assembly in 1971. The People's Assembly was then exercising its duties: the right of legislation and supervision. Today, this person is outside the People's Assembly, and so this assembly does not represent anything nor does it carry out any job, and the system of the party in the whole country is not a good system. [Applause] Yesterday, one of them was a minister--and I do not rule out the possibility that some of you will deduce some of the names I am referring to--and your ruling regime was a national regime fighting obstinately for the sake of the homeland. Now this person is no longer a minister, so the ruling regime is not national or struggling for the homeland now. [applause] Therefore, everything for them stands at egotistic limits that are not trespassed. Their criteria are their selfishness, opportunism and greed.

You hear them when they immediately raised the slogan of disarming the popular organizations. Some of them even issued statements. Nevertheless, they say--and some of what they say reaches me--Why this attack against us? It is because you are criminals and the lowliest ever known by this nation's history. [applause] It is because you are the enemies of God and the people. You demand the disarmament of the people and you do not say a single word about the weapons of the killers and murderers. [applause]

O reactionaries and agents: You have tried your luck. Nevertheless, so far we have not treated you according to the revolution's principles and we have not used revolutionary violence against you. But perhaps we will use that in the near future. [applause] Be disgraced, you reactionaries. We will not lose our way because we have a cause to which we adhere and because we have a homeland which we love and to which we stick. As for you, you have no homeland because your homeland is where your opportunist interests lie and where your greed and opportunism lie. Your homeland is that where oppression, injustice, grudges and exploitation exist. The homeland of reaction, sons, is mobile and has no borders of steadiness. It weighs heavily throughout the earth, crushing the skulls, killing the values and corrupting the human atrosphere wherever it finds it possible to do so. This is the homeland of reaction. [applause]

It is their bad luck and the bad luck of their teachers in Washington and Tel Aviv that we know that they are few individuals. Even those among them who infiltrated into this place or that represent only a few individuals who have placed their consciences outside the homeland's borders. However, they have seen and will see more in the future that the people are stronger than they and stronger than their teachers and financers and that the people are in the first place the revolutionary toilers, workers, peasants, and the ideological soldiers who believe in unity, freedom and socialism. [applause] Our people, who waged the October and Golan Wars and waged the battle of economic and social development, confront all political maneuvers.

Our people know themselves and their leadership quite well. These people will remain strong and steadfast until they achieve victory for themselves and for their steadfast Arab nation. [Applause] The present, despite its difficulties, is for us. The future, despite its difficulties, is for us as well. There is no doubt about this because the future is always for the masses and people; it will never be for the agents, who have sold themselves to the people's enemies.

Sons, Syria will continue to be the bastion of steadfastness and freedom. The most important factor in all this is the maturity of these broad masses. Our masses know what the enemy wants and what they themselves want. They want a strong domestic front. They want to strengthen this domestic front. They want to build this country. They want to see this country dignified. Those who are trying to mislead this people are wasting their efforts.

I would like to say that in the past few days a search and prosecution campaign was mounted for the criminals who wanted to disturb the peace in Aleppo and Hamah. Several of these criminals were apprehended and quantities of arms and ammunition were seized. [applause] The maturity of the citizens in both cities and their cooperation helped in the apprehension of the criminals hiding there. We have been and still are certain that like our people in every Syrian town and village, the citizens in Aleppo and Hamah are against crime and criminals and understand that crime is not our custom. The criminals do not represent our morals and customs and are not of us. On this occasion, I would like to address my greetings to our sons and brothers the citizens of Aleppo [applause] and our sons and brothers the citizens of heroic Hamah. [applause]

I recall now my visit to Aleppo. The picture of Aleppo is still very vivid in my mind and the memory of the visit is close to my heart. I met with the Aleppo multitudes for 5 successive days. I met with the men and talked to them. I met with the women, children and old people and talked to them. It was a real national festival. The masses surrounded me in every street. I visited downtown Aleppo and the slum areas. I met with these good people, who snatched me away from the guards and carried me on their shoulders. They fired their guns in the air in their rejoicing. [applause and cheers]

This is Aleppo, and these are our sons and brothers in Aleppo. What have the criminals got to do with these people? The criminals are not part of us here or there in Aleppo. [applause] They are alien to our people here in Damascus and in every Syrian town and village, including Aleppo. This is Aleppo. This is how Aleppo will always be. The criminals will always be alien to us and to our kinfolk in Aleppo. [applause]

I recall my visit to Hamah, the city of Abi al-Fida'; The residents came out like a thunderous flood. They filled the squares, streets, rooftops, balconies and entrances of buildings. They rode their horses and danced everywhere. I met with everyone, big and small, children and old people. We spoke about the homeland, the city and sometimes even private affairs. I was surrounded by the people's sentiments everywhere. Have the criminal murders, who linked with the foreigner and who are implementing a U.S.-imperialist plan, been able to change the picture of this city? Never. They are criminals. But the city is ours and the people are our kinfolk. [applause]

Sons, Damascus and Syria will remain the stronghold of Arab steadfastness. Damascus will remain the faithful defender of Arab rights, aspirations and wishes. Damascus will remain the faithful defender of Arab pride and bravery. [applause] The Arab masses will continue to surround you with care and support as they did during your confrontation against the U.S.-Israel-reactionary plot, because these masses know that you represent the frontline fortress of the masses' steadfastness and loftiness. These masses and the Arab liberation movement will continue to support you as usual.

In your name, I hail these Arab masses in every Arab country from the Maghreb to the East [applause]. I greet the parties, forces, personalities and trade unions in fraternal Jordan [applause] who rushed to support us against the plot aimed at this country. They adopted this stand out of their understanding of the future and the purport of this plot which, although aimed at this country, actually wanted to crush the Arab cause. In your name, I assure them all that we will continue to value their confidence. We will continue to fight for our Arab cause.

I greet our sons and brothers in the Palestinian camps in fraternal Jordan [applause] who, through their sound judgment, immediately saw that the plot against Syria actually aimed at liquidating the Palestine question. But Palestine is ours and Jerusalem is ours. The Palestinian people are in our hearts. The United States, Israel and As-Sadat will not be able to liquidate Palestine as long as we are alive.

My greetings to the patriotic and national parties, personalities and trade unions in fraternal Lebanon who consider the plot against Syria as a plot against our common cause. [applause] My greetings to all groups of the Palestinian revolution. In your name, I greet our people in the occupied territories. I tell them that a few years is not a long period in the history of nations. The future is ours, o sons and brothers in the occupied territories. Your people in this country will never let you down. They will not enjoy freedom until you enjoy your own freedom and until you triumph and possess your homeland.

Sons, in the midst of this international rivalry and the clamor of the media and in light of the U.S. conspiracy pressing on our people and nation, we must not lose our course. While assessing the international situation, we must define our position on the basis of an objective scientific analysis and in accordance with objective scientific bases. We are a member of the nonaligned, but this does not mean that we equate the United States with the Soviet Union. [applause and cheers]. The socialist bloc countries are friendly countries to whom we are bound by strong ties because of their support for us in our struggle against expansion and occupation. The Soviet Union is at the head of these socialist bloc countries. [applause] The United States gives arms to Israel to occupy our land and expel our people. The Soviet Union gives us arms to liberate this occupied land and stop Israeli expansion.

The United States stands against us in the United Nations and in all international forums, while the Soviet Union supports us in the United Nations and in all international forums. [applause] The United States tries to impose Israeli hegemony on us in this region, while the Soviet Union supports us so we can strongly and ably confront this Israeli hegemony.

Therefore, how can we possibly equate the United States with the Soviet Union. I say this, my sons, in view of what is being said and proposed here and there and so that we are aware of the situation and also that others, be they Arabs or non-Arabs, will honestly and truly understand our position. How can we equate the United States with the Soviet Union in the way they behave toward us? Whoever asks us to treat them as equals is actually asking us to equate the enemy with the friend, and this is impossible. Whoever asks us to treat them as equals is asking us to treat the Soviet Union as a hostile state and the United States as a friendly state to us and our cause. How is that? To be a friend of the United States you have to be a friend of Israel. This equation is indisputable. To be a friend of the United States you have to be a friend of Israel. And as long as we cannot be friends of Israel, we and the United States cannot be friends. I say, whoever wants to be a friend, not an agent, of the United States, must first be a friend of Israel, and this is what we cannot do. [applause]

When our friendship with the United States is impossible, and when we are asked to treat the United States and the Soviet Union as equals, this means we are asked to place the Soviet Union in the same category as the United States and Israel. Sons, our people must know the facts. If we treat the United States and the Soviet Union as equals, then there is nothing left but to raise our arms and surrender to Begin. Is this the idea behind what is being said and proposed?

It is our right to wonder and ask: With what do we resist Israel, which is being backed by the United States? With what do we stop the expansion while the United States continues to provide Israel with the means to expand? With what do we liberate the land? With what do we resist the Camp David accords, which is an Israel-U.S. product? With what can we do all that if we weaken our friendship with the socialist bloc countries and the Soviet Union and if we do not strengthen this friendship with the socialist bloc countries and the Soviet Union? [applause]

With this in mind, we will develop our relations with the socialist bloc countries and the Soviet Union. This is what we decided at the recent summit. We decided to individually and collectively step up our relations with the socialist bloc countries and the USSR and to move these relations to an advanced level. We in Syria, in the interest of our nation and in fulfillment of our aspirations, cause and morals, will move our relations with the Soviet Union to higher and advanced level.

Youths: The enemies have often tried to undermine your organization. The various groups of reactionaries have also often tried to weaken your organization's influence on society. They tried to fight your organization from its inception because they realize that your organization with its patriotic approach will, in the course of time and the further maturity of the experiment, block the way to all other ideas hostile to the people's hopes and all approaches hostile to the aspirations of the masses. Therefore, they tried and are still trying to do all they can so your organization will not play an effective role. However, we in the party--your party--and in the government--your government--are with you in your struggle to build a strong and solid organization which will be able to create a bright and prosperous future. [applause and cheers]

We admit that there have been some defects and shortcomings in our organization work in the youth field; still this does not deny the fact that you have dealt painful blows to the enemies of the revolution--the reactionaries and their allies--in several parts of this country. I quickly read the report submitted to your conference, the ideas contained therein and the faults it pointed out. I hope you will discuss all that in light of your experience so this conference will come out with the precise and sound course that will lead us to the objectives of our people and nation.

The building of youth is not an easy process. It is a continuous struggle, calling for hard work, practice and sacrifice, because in the long term this means building a sound and healthy homeland. Obstacles must not discourage you, but serve as an incentive for more hard work and effort.

Sons: I do not want to add much to what I said before about your program. I believe that what I said at your first and second conferences is still valid. However, I would also like to draw your attention to two tasks. The first task is the persistent struggle against the reactionary mentality [applause and cheers] with all its basics and characteristics. It is the mentality which nourishes parasitism. The parasite is the one who takes but does not give and consumes but does not produce. He is greedy and insatiable. He does not contribute anything to the people's cause and does not care about the national cause. It is the mentality which lives on conflict.

The reactionary mentality fosters regionalism, sectarianism, tribalism and clannishness. All these matters conflict with progress and advancement and the possibility of building a strong and prosperous homeland.

The second task is to work for creating a one-class society. [applause] We must fight to eliminate any class distinction. We will continue to suffer injustice until we have eliminated class distinction. A just society is the one-class society. The one-class society gives every individual the moral and material support he needs in accordance with his effort and need.

Sons, the building of youth is a mission which calls for effort and sacrifice. The building of youth means the crushing of imperialism and reaction. In the long term, it means building a sound and healthy homeland. Your party, youth, will continue to work for your future because this means working for the future of the homeland.

Finally, my love goes to all of you, young men and women. Before I end my speech, I would like in your name and in the name of our people in this country to welcome the fraternal and friendly delegations attending your conference. I would ask them to convey to the youth in their countries the greetings of our people and youth. My love goes to you, sons and daughters. Victory will definitely be yours and for your party. Peace be with you.

AL-BA'TH REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

CN241004 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Damascus--At 1980 yesterday, the economic talks resumed between the Arab Syrian side under 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and the Bulgarian side under Andrey Lukanov, Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The talks dealt with all details pertaining to implementing the agreements signed between the two friendly states and the projects being implemented in accordance with these agreements. A discussion was also held on ways to develop economic relations between Bulgaria and Syria in all fields.

ZHIVKOV ARRIVAL STATEMENT, YOUTH CONFERENCE SPEECHES REPORTED

For reports of the remarks by Bulgarian Communist Party First Secretary Todor Zhivkov upon his arrival in Damascus and of his speech to the opening session of the youth conference, see the Bulgaria section of the April 23 and 24 issues, respectively, of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA

AFP: TENSION PERSISTS IN TIZI OUZOU VIOLENCE

NC232003 Paris AFP in English 1952 GMT 23 Apr 80

[By Bjorn Augot]

[Text] Algiers, April 23 (AFP)--Tension persisted at Tizi Ouzou, capital of the Kabylie region east of here, today following 48 hours of violent clashes between a good part of the population and security forces, amid concurring reports from private sources of numerous wounded and a number of dead on both sides. Authorities refused to confirm or deny numerous accounts by students and other eyewitnesses of the events, and the foreign press was barred from entering Tizi Ouzou, encouraging the spread of rumors. (A faculty member who arrived in Marseilles from Algiers reported there today that at the end of the first day of clashes April 20, Tizi Ouzou hospital treated 500 to 600 wounded. He, too, said there had been many dead, also reporting the arrest of some 20 faculty members, six doctors from the hospital and leaders of a strike movement at two local factories.)

In this capital, students of several university departments went on strike today to express solidarity with fellow students in Kabylie, whose troubles began after they launched a campaign for official recognition of the local ethnic minority's Berber language and culture. (In Marseilles, the faculty member said he was "categorical" about the fact that it was "the population of Tizi Ouzou that went on strike and not just opposition members or high school students." As a proof, he said, he saw tanks positioned around Tizi Ouzou and the dispatching of two battalions of paratroopers into the town, since "such a deployment would not have been conceivable if it had just been a case of dealing with some hundreds of college and university students and teachers.")

Tizi Ouzou's streets were described today as obstructed with burnt-out cars, littered with paving stones and various debris students used as arms. Many shop windows were reported smashed and several official buildings ransacked, files having been scattered on the pavement.

The villa of the minister of primary and secondary education, a former local governor, was reported looted, and so were two supermarkets and the city's two tourist hotels. Wine and beer stocks of the latter were taken from the hotels' cellars and either drunk on the spot or taken away.

The official daily EL MOUDJAHID, reporting the looting and violence, blamed the trouble on "groups of crazed people" as well as "a plot originating abroad," one aiming "not only at endangering national unity, but doubtless also at defying the authority of the state, paralysing the local administration and creating serious trouble on the eve of an important conference of the ruling FLN (National Liberation Front) Party."

This comment seemed proof that the authorities were taking the Kabylian situation very seriously and could be expected to take energetic measures in an area that, under cover of cultural and other demands, has long posed problems to the central government.

Algiers Radio Comments

LD231554 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The deputies to the National People's Assembly from the wilayas of (?Bjaia) Bouira, Tizi Ouzou and Algiers ask all citizens to mobilize under the FLN banner to defend the revolution and national unity and to rise united against all those who try to damage this previous principle.

Meeting at the National People's Assembly under the chairmanship of M. Rabih Bitat, the deputies vigorously condemned all the attempts and maneuvers made by the enemies of the socialist revolution to damage the gains of the revolution and national unity. Finally they renewed their support for the political leadership led by President Chadli. Here is (Badreddine Heili) to speak on the latest developments in Tizi Ouzou:

The antinational and antipatriotic acts committed in the area of Tizi Ouzou by groups whose connections have been identified, whose real motives have been discovered, whose work of manipulation carried out within the university now rests on proven facts, prove without a shadow of a doubt the existence of an antinational, antipatriotic and counterrevolutionary plot which is completely irrefutable.

Attacking the authority of the state and its institutions, trampling underfoot the symbols and the values of the nation and of the fatherland, using every method of oppression with the aim of frightening the citizens of that area--all this unmasks the nature of the aims pursued by these groups, aims which have nothing to do with so-called cultural demands. The political dimension of these events is obvious. Their adoption by parties whose miserable program of treason is known to the Algerian people and by a press suffering from nostalgia for the colonial period and looking for the slightest argument aimed at buttressing the notorious maxim of "divide and rule" shows that the strings are being pulled elsewhere, that the students are being used as a strike force and that their demands, however justified they may be, are being used as a leaven in a great subversion operation.

Can one still be deceived or shut one's eyes to what has come to light as an attempt to challenge the national unity and the gains of the revolution? No. Defense of national unity, of the gains of the revolution make it incumbent on all of us to reject any trading of the principles for whose triumph hundreds of thousands of nationalists, patriots and revolutionaries made the final sacrifice. No. Defense of national unity, defense of the gains of the revolution make it incumbent on all of us to denounce these events and those who cause them, to isolate those who are nostalgic for colonialism, to unmask their alliances, to destroy their plans for division. The Algerian people, wherever their members reside, have fought too long to keep what they consider their most precious belonging, unity, to respond to a call in a particular area which attacks the deepest feelings of the whole nation.

The ins and outs of these events have been untangled. The thread of the plot is now known, and all the details will soon be made public. Then national opinion will be in a position to judge the Machiavellian intentions of the instigators of the Tizi Ouzou agitation. It will be in a position to see that the question of the people's cultural inheritance is merely a pretext, an alibi which proves to be inconsistent and which cannot bear examination.

The Algerian people as a whole will then know how to demonstrate their unity, patriotism, revolutionary feelings as they have always done when they have been the target of neo-colonialism and its agent, reaction because of their just and legitimate stance and for their policy of progress and independence.

UNIFIL HEADQUARTERS PROTESTS ATTACK ON IRISH TROOPS

TA231831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Amid continuing tension in southern Lebanon between the Christian militias and Irish UN units, the UNIFIL headquarters at An-Naqurah has lodged a strong complaint with its New York headquarters. UNIFIL charged that Lebanese villagers had run amok at a UN observation post in the central enclave. Christian militias leader Major Haddad denied the charge and told our reporter that one of the militiamen was stationed at the post as a liaison officer to protect the UN observers.

Our reporter in the north also adds that the militias today opened all roads in the enclaves to traffic and to all UNIFIL troops excluding the Irish units. Irish UN forces are still refusing to withdraw from the village of At-Tiri in southern Lebanon. Three hundred Irish soldiers arrived in Beirut today as replacements for the contingent which had completed its term of duty in southern Lebanon.

SHAMIR CALLS ON EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO SUPPORT MIDDLE EAST MODERATES

TA231840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir today briefed European ambassadors to Israel on the autonomy negotiations with Egypt. Shamir explained Israel's attitude with gegards to security and East Jerusalem. Reporter Daniyel Gavron asks him whether he had appealed to the Europeans not to interfere. [begin recording]

[Answer] I understand the great interest of Europe in the peace process in the Middle East, but, we always ask European statesmen to support the moderate elements in the area and not to support the extreme elements.

[Question] Mr Shamir, did the question of south Lebanon and the recent deaths of two Irish soldiers come up with the Irish ambassador?

[Answer] Yes, of course. I was asked and I explained that we regret the loss of lives and we do our utmost to have south Lebanon quiet. We do not want any bloodshed but there are some limitations when our possibilities to convince people to keep peace in this area. [sentence as heard] I explained the basic facts of the situation in Lebanon, the fact that this country is occupied by 30,000 Syrians and by 50,000 members of Palestinian terrorist organizations. This is the reason for the coming of UNIFIL to the region. Before the accident with the two Irish soldiers there were 40 casualties among the UNIFIL soldiers and, of them, 20 were killed by Palestinian terrorists. [end recording]

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS DURING BEGIN-CARTER TALKS REVEALED

TA231204 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[By Dan Margalit]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin agreed in his talks in Washington that Israel will submit to the autonomy committee plenum a map of the areas in Judaea and Samaria into which the IDF will withdraw within the framework of the autonomy.

The prime minister heard President Carter's proposal to set up subcommittees for various issues including the security issue. Israel had earlier rejected a demand to establish a special committee for security affairs but did not give a final answer to the proposal to appoint subcommittees. Israel may react to this favorably. In any event, the prime minister insisted that the issues of the autonomy's external and internal security be discussed as one.

During the clarifications in Washington President Carter and his senior aides reiterated that the legislative council to which Israel is opposed will not be able to declare the establishment of a Palestinian state. However, in talks with the State Department professional levels, the members of the Israeli delegation were told that after the 5-year autonomy period it will be impossible to grant Israel the right to veto the Palestinians' decisions on their future. The Palestinians will then be free to decide on their right of self-determination. The senior levels refrained from such remarks.

In the talks about the council's structure, the prime minister repeated his demand for 15 functional representatives. Egypt prefers 100 to 200 representatives. The prime minister views this as a parliamentary body. Ambassador Linowitz claims it is possible to form the council according to functional considerations--a minister and two deputies, for example, or to split a few offices and form a council made up of about 40 representatives. President Carter said he does not support the establishment of a Palestinian state, and this is President as-Sadat's view as well, according to the U.S. President.

The prime minister rejected pressures to grant the right of vote to the East Jerusalem Arabs. When he insisted on this, President Carter moved to examine the possibility of applying the autonomy in the Gaza Strip first. The prime minister answered that when he talked this possibility over with President as-Sadat he intended that a general agreement be reached on the autonomy first, and only then will its application begin, in Gaza in the first stage.

President Carter confirmed that Jews have a right to settle anywhere but not necessarily in special settlements. Mr Begin replied that for security reasons it is inconceivable that individual Jews would settle in the regions.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PREPARES SECURITY DOCUMENT

TA231209 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 23 Apr 80 p 2

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] A defense establishment team is preparing a document that contains full details of Israel's position on the issue of security in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. This document will be presented during the next stage of the autonomy talks to begin in Israel in a week. The Israeli document will also detail the IDF's redeployment outside the towns in these territories, as decided in the Camp David accords.

On the issue of domestic security, the Israeli document will make it clear that all responsibility for the anti-terrorist campaign will be retained by Israel. Israel will also insist that the security services and the IDF be able to act freely in the autonomy region to counter terrorist activity.

The Israeli document will also propose that the local Palestinian police be restricted to the sphere of public order and local police problems and have no security powers.

Israel is still insisting on its refusal to set up a special committee for the security issue, but this subject may be discussed by a subcommittee.

OAU'S KODJO SEES 'GLOOMY' ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

AB231028 Paris AFP in French 1513 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, 22 Apr (AFP)--The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, on Tuesday in Lagos gave a warning on the economic future of Africa and asked member countries of the pan-African organization to move into action. In his speech, given during the preparatory ministerial conference of the first economic summit of the OAU, which opened in the Nigerian capital on Monday afternoon, Mr Edem Kodjo stated that Africa is in danger of dying; she is fading away. The secretary general strongly criticized the methods of economic development imported from abroad and particularly stressed self-sufficiency in food production and the need to create an African economic community.

Painting a gloomy picture of the present situation, he said that Africa is going through very difficult times. The secretary general of the OAU stated that by looking abroad, Africa had lost its inner character. He continued by naming the problems that Africa faces, a continent that has been hit by world inflation and rising oil prices. He vividly predicted that if things continue this way, only eight or nine African countries, out of the 50 members of the OAU, would survive between now and a few year's time, he added, stressing that Africa is a continent of paradoxes where the vast physical and human potentials are neutralized by a strategy of reliance on the outside world, and where the indispensable cooperation for harmonious and united development is rendered precarious by incoherent policies and divergent ideologies. He felt that hope would not be unfounded if Africans initiate a great reversal, a new way of seeing Africa.

Mr Kodjo quoted very disturbing figures concerning the continent's population growth, increasingly insufficient food production, the rate of unemployment, and industrial and technical advancement. These figures show a doubling of the continent's population between now and the year 2000, while the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will only increase by 4.3 percent annually. Concerning food, Mr Kodjo stated that in 1960 Africa bought 5.3 million tons of cereals, while she bought 7.3 million tons in 1970. He also mentioned the insufficiency of industrialization, transport and communications, and the development of science and technology.

After commenting on the brain drain in Africa, he listed the main themes of discussion at this conference and projects that will be examined first by the ministers and then by the heads of states and governments: major food development plans, the drawing up of integrated plans for the development of an African [word indistinct] for energy, and the bases for an African economic community beginning with four of five sectors. Mr Kodjo also mentioned studies on an African monetary system and the setting up of an African monetary fund, on a long-term basis.

The speech of the secretary general was followed by reports from the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa]. Before this the conference had examined the proposed agenda, which was adopted by the participants.

CONFEREES DISCUSS REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

AB252056 Paris AFP in French 1613 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Lagos, 23 Apr (AFP)--The review of Africa's economic development policy, which OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo considers necessary for the continent's survival, was the main topic for discussion at today's session of the preparatory conference of the pan-African economic summit meeting.

Some member countries expressed some reservations about this review. To be sure, all of them share Mr Kodjo's expressed concern about the dangers threatening Africa between now and the year 2,000. This continent, which is rich in human and material resources, has some of the poorest countries of the world and is particularly affected by the world inflation, the deterioration of the terms of trade and the increased price of energy.

Some countries like Gabon, however, emphasize the difficulties which an excessively rapid and total disruption of the economic policies being implemented for many years now can create. Mr Kodjo, one of those who have been advocating the holding of the first African economic summit meeting for 2 years now, believes that the time has now come to begin action before it is too late and has been using the new slogan of self-sufficiency and endogenous development. In the past, emphasis had been placed on the opening of the African market to the outside world and on export products capable of earning the necessary foreign exchange for development. Many countries mainly relied on only one primary product such as oil, cocoa, coffee or peanuts. The increase in the prices of essential food crops and manufactured goods and oil is now penalizing Africa which is importing an increasing quantity of these products and paying dearer and dearer for them.

Similarly, all the member countries are not in favor of the proposal for the immediate creation of an African common market. There are two main positions: There is, on one hand, those who favor the creation or the strengthening of the regional entities before throwing them open to the whole of Africa, while, on the other hand, there are those who believe that the regional approach is often hindered by political differences between neighboring countries and stress that the time has come for the creation of a veritable African economic community involving four or five sectors and which the OAU member countries will join as soon as they are ready. Most of the countries are in favor of this African common market, an OAU official stressed in private, but admitted that the reservations expressed particularly by the French-speaking states may influence the outcome of the discussions. Whatever the results of the Lagos meeting may be, most of the delegates believe that urgent measures must be taken in view of some worrying factors such as the doubling of the population between now and the year 2,000, the alarming growth of the food shortage and the relative stagnation of Gross Domestic Product.

ETHIOPIA

PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ADDIS ABABA

LD221554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, arrived in Addis Ababa last night on the first leg of a tour of socialist Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria. The ADEN NEWS AGENCY reports that the brother minister of defense would deliver messages from brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committe, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Chadli Bendjedid.

SOMALIA

TALKS CONCLUDE, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD231706 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Somalia Democratic Republic minister of commerce, Challe Ahmed Mohammed Mohamud Ibrahim, and the PRC minister of foreign trade yesterday signed a new trade agreement in Beijing. After the signing ceremony the two ministers discussed matters of mutual interest and the good relationship between their two countries. Challe Ahmed Mohammed Mohamud, who is on an official visit to China, also had discussions yesterday with his excellency Vice Premier Yu Qiuli. The minister and the delegation he is leading left Somalia on 17 April.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE RECEIVES CUBA'S ALMEIDA

LD231708 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1200 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam-President Nyerere has received a message of greetings from President Fidel Castro of Cuba, delivered to him by Juan Almeida, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, when he called on Mwalimu at his residence at Msasini, Dar es Salaam this morning. Ndugu Almeida arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from Salisbury, where he attended the Zimbabwe independence celebrations last Friday. President Nyerere and the Cuban envoy later discussed bilateral and international matters.

Ndugu Almeida praised the leaders of the frontline states for the liberation of southern Africa for helping the people of Zimbabwe to achieve independence. The envoy, who is leading a 10-man delegation, also paid tribute to President Nyerere's personal efforts in the southern African liberation struggle.

The Msasani talks were attended by Foreign Minister Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, Deputy Foreign Minister Ndugu Mohamed Foum, and other government officials.

UGANDA

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL NOTES UNLF ELECTION VIOLATIONS

LD231236 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The Uganda People's Congress [UPC] has accused the Uganda National Liberation Front [UNLF] leadership of being bent on destroying the front in violation of the Moshi accord and the UNLF constitution. In a statement issued yesterday, allegedly after discussions with the leader of the UPC, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, the party, however, assured the nation and the world at large that it will remain within the front as an identified political party component. The following is the full text of the statement:

The UPC component of the UNLF has noted with grave concern the continuing and persistent breaches of the Moshi accord, in particular that in regard to the freedom of association, which recognizes the right of political parties to exist within and outside the UNLF. The recognition of this cardinal and fundamental right was clearly noted and spelled out in Minute 29 and Article 1 of the Moshi conference and in Article 4 of the UNLF constitution, which states that there will be three types of relations within the front, namely: A--Individual membership through UNLF branches; B--Associate membership through organizations which, though autonomous, agree to enter into specific relations with the front to pursue certain tasks or undertake certain actions; and C--(?Associate) membership through organizations that did not agree to dissolve after having participated in the founding of the UNLF. And Article 4 of the constitution of the UNLF states that the membership of the front shall be open to any Ugandan parties, organizations, groups or individuals who subscribe to the principles and objectives of the front in accordance with such laws as shall be established from time to time by the front.

In breach of the foregoing, the UNLF leadership has persisted in its derogatory attacks on the main political party components of the front and their leadership, thereby creating discord in the UNLF and destabilizing good faith in the front. In the same vein they have insisted that political parties should not identify themselves in the forthcoming elections.

The UPC, noting that these practices by the leadership of the front constitute flagrant violations of the Moshi accord and the UNLF constitution [word indistinct] the recent resolution of the NCC [National Consultative Council] on party participation in the forthcoming elections, the party feels no longer obliged to abide by the aforesaid violations, whether they emanate from the National Executive Committee or the NCC.

Our understanding of the front is that it is not a political party and that the UNLF is not to ban political parties and groups as it is not capable of banning any such party or group.

Recently the UPC has noted the constant and continuing attacks by the UNLF leadership on UPC, DP [Democratic Party] and KY [Kabaka Yekka]. Thus it is now certain that the UNLF leadership is bent on destroying the front.

However, the UPC would like to assure the nation and the world at large that it will remain within the front as an identified political party component. We shall thus continue with the activities of our party as such within the agreed framework of the front. In the same light the UPC will contest the forthcoming elections under the umbrella of the UNLF, as UPC.

Let nobody, therefore, think that by word of mouth or stroke of a pen, they can shout down or erase the existence of political parties in our country. We must make it absolutely clear that the only real power to dissolve political parties is vested in the political parties themselves. However, we wish to give this information: We have had discussions with the leader of the UPC, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, and we have agreed as follows: A--That Dr Obote returns to Uganda as soon as possible, and B--That the UPC holds a convention on or about the date of his return.

UNLF Replies

LD231933 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] The decision to hold the forthcoming presidential and general elections under the umbrella of the Uganda National Liberation Front [UNLF] and not under political party identification was made by the [word indistinct] organ of the front in which all political opinion in Uganda participated democratically. This has been stated by the secretary of the political and diplomatic commission, who is also the minister of culture, rehabilitation and community development, the Honorable Dan Wadada Nabudere, in response to yesterday's statement by the two old parties, the Democratic Party [DP] and the Uganda People's Congress [UPC]. The full text of the statement is as follows:

The recent statements made by the two former major parties in Uganda, the DP and UPC [words indistinct] to contest the forthcoming presidential and general elections as parties under the umbrella of the UNLF contradicts the decision made by the [word indistinct] organ of the front, namely the National Consultative Council [NCC]. These parties are reminded that the amendment of the National Executive Committee [word indistinct] (?as) moved by the Honorable (Lawrence Ssebalu), that the forthcoming elections be held under the political parties identifying themselves under the umbrella of the UNLF was defeated by an overwhelming majority in the NCC, in which these parties participated.

The effect of this decision is that all Ugandans, irrespective of their parties or ideological affiliations, will be permitted to stand for election so long as they are legally qualified to do so. Political party screening of candidates will not be permitted. In the statement of the UPC it is alleged that this is a breach of the Moshi accord and in particular Minute Number 29, one of the minutes of Moshi, and Article 4 of the UNLF constitution. Noting could be further from the truth. The fact is that membership of the front has nothing to do with the holding of the forthcoming elections under the umbrella of the UNLF. The question of banning of political parties does not, therefore, arise, since this was not the decision arrived at. It is for this reason that the NCC in Paragraph nine of their proposal to the National Executive Council reiterated that the holding of the forthcoming elections under the umbrella of UNLF will not (?preclude) further constitutional discussions about the future of UNLF and hence the future of political parties by the next parliament. All political parties and groups are, therefore, reminded that the decision to hold these elections under the umbrella of UNLF (?has been forced upon us as a necessity) and implies the policy of the continued suspension of party activity in accordance with the Moshi decision.

It is [passage indistinct] stability and tranquillity in the country if political parties and groups were to revive or initiate political activity. It is in the light of this necessity that all concerned are called upon to desist from opening party branches or offices and holding political party conventions or congresses. The two political parties are reminded hereby that they in no small measure contributed to the chaos through which the country has passed over the last 13 years. It is, therefore, their bounden duty to give the country a chance to settle down and elect a government of the people. It is, however, gratifying to note that the two parties still subscribe to the aims and objectives of the front; but such support for UNLF requires that they must fully subscribe to all decisions arrived at democratically in the relevant organs of the front and its government to which they are a party.

FORMER PRESIDENT TO RETURN FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

LD231914 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The former Ugandan president, Ndugu Milton Obote, today confirmed reports that he would soon return to Uganda to prepare himself for the Ugandan general elections expected to be held next December. An official of his party, the United People's Congress, Ndugu (Luweliza Chirunda), told reporters in Kampala yesterday that the former president would return to Uganda before 3 June. Asked today to comment on the report, Ndugu Obote told the British news agency, REUTER, that the announcement was made on his behalf in Kampala and that Ndugu (Chirunda) would not have said anything incorrect.

BURUNDI

LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

AB231157 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1120 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Bujumbura, 22 Apr (AZAP)--The Libyan minister of foreign affairs, Mr 'Ali at-Turayki, arrived in Bujumbura from Kigali on Monday for a 2-day working visit in Burundi. He leads a 10-member delegation. He said that his visit comes within the context of bilateral discussions between Burundi and Libya.

Mr at-Turayki will hold discussions with Burundian authorities on the problems facing the African Continent. Concerning the position of Libya on the civil war in Chad, Mr at-Turayki said his country has been received by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

CAMEROON

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OVER SCHOLARSHIPS

AB232228 Paris AFP in French 1809 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Yaounde, 23 Apr (AFP)--For two days now, there has been some unrest in the campus of the University of Yaounde where some hundreds of students demonstrated yesterday evening and this morning for a generalization of the (?curriculum). Calm prevailed this afternoon throughout the campus; whereas in the morning, groups of students attacked cars in the university premises. (?Following) these acts, policemen have been stationed around the university, but did not enter it.

Some courses interrupted this morning in many of the faculties resumed this afternoon. The university's chancellor is now presiding over a meeting devoted to the demands which also include the review of the amount of the scholarships which, according to the students, should be (?25,000) CFAF a month, whereas many of them were being paid only about 12,000 or 15,000 francs a month.

The chancellor of the university has expressed his willingness to examine the case of the most needy nonscholarship students, it is learned from official sources. Half of the 10,000 students of the university receive scholarships.

CHAD

FIGHTING CONTINUES: FRENCH ENVOY MAKES ASSESSMENT OF VISIT

AB240915 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Apr (AFP)--A high-ranking French envoy flew into this embattled Chadian capital yesterday on a lightning visit to assess the situation after more than a month of civil war, authoritative sources said last night.

The visit came against a background of increasing criticism by all sides involved in the fighting against the French Government's policy here of official strict neutrality for the 1,200 French troops stationed in this former French colony.

The sources refused to identify the envoy, who arrived in a ministerial flight aircraft around noon and was scheduled to leave a few hours later.

Meanwhile fighting between Defence Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces on the North (FAN) and President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP) yesterday maintained the particular ferocity of the last few days. By evening, more than 100 blasts had been heard from mortar and heavy artillery. Fighting was concentrated around the gendarmerie post held by President Oueddei and the military camp of April 13 occupied by Mr Habre's men. By nightfall about another 40 combatants had been wounded, adding to the toll of 70 the day before and more than 100 on Sunday in this close-quarter battle for the central African country's capital.

The failure by either side to gain advantage in a war that has now raged for over a month is increasingly surprising observers. Unless the totally unexpected occurs, there appears no way out of the stubborn conflict in which both sides appear equally matched and for which any political solution seems totally blocked.

Another force in the conflict, the southernist troops of Vice-President Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who has allied himself to President Oueddei, appear to have broken off from fighting in the last few days. They had been harrying the southern flank of Mr Habre's forces from across the Chari River.

(In Lagos, Nigeria, nations bordering Chad were today to discuss the war in depth, on the fringe of an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) preparatory meeting for the first OAU economic summit there next week.)

FACTIONS CRITICIZE FRENCH POLICY OF NEUTRALITY

AB232015 Paris AFP in French 1424 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] N'Djamena, 23 Apr (AFP)--France's policy of strict neutrality in the Chadian conflict is being criticized more and more sharply by all the Chadian factions involved in the conflict. In this respect, the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] of the South of Vice President Kamougue have openly accused France, in their mass media, of supporting Mr Hissein Habre, the leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN).

For his part, the latter has on two occasions reproached France with authorizing President Goukouni Oueddei's People's Armed Forces (FAP) to cross the river Chari on a ferry set up in the rear of the FAP zone by the French troops. Lastly, the FAP have in recent days, for the first time, described the French policy on Chad as ambiguous.

Observers in Ndjamena note that the FAT's point of view is not a new one. In early April's issue of UNITE HEBDO, published in Mounjou in the southern zone, one could read the following: "...France is looking for an alibi in order to intervene overtly, alleging a Libyan intervention..." After contending that France is furnishing Hissein Habre with all sorts of military information, logistical means and arms, the weekly paper of the south concludes: Did Hissein Habre not state that the surest rampart for the defense of our national sovereignty remains France? This demagogic statement transforms the murderer of Galopin and jailer of Mrs Claustre into the champion of Western interests in Africa.

Major Galopin, it is recalled, was killed in the Tibesti during negotiations aimed at securing the release of Mrs Francoise Claustre, who was then being held prisoner by Hissein Habre's troops. In conclusion, the weekly challenges Western countries, especially France, to prove in what ways the other factions pose a threat to their interests in Chad.

The Chadian press agency (ATP), which expresses the views of President Goukouni Oueddei's FAP, has not been long in following the lead of Vice President Kamougue's FAT.

In recent commentary published by DJPO-CHAD, the FAP stress that Goukouni Oueddei, appointed president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) during the agreements on national reconciliation signed in Lagos (Nigeria) last August by all 11 Chadian factions, represents legality. France, the ATP stated, cannot be on the side of legality and on the side of rebellion at the same time, pretending to be neutral, be it strict neutrality or not.

So, observers in Ndjamena note, the forces of the coalition against Habre--FAP and FAT, in addition to the Common Action Front (FAC) presided over by Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said--seem to have adopted a common attitude towards Paris, an attitude which clearly questions France's neutrality.

This neutrality is also denied by Hissein Habre, who has strongly protested against the use of the French military ferry at Farcha for the dispatching of reinforcements for the FAT and the Revolutionary Democratic Council of Mr Ahmat Acyl, minister of foreign affairs, to the FAP lines. This attitude, Mr Habre added, is a way for France to fight against the FAN.

However, observers in Ndjamena point out, it seems that no change has occurred in the French policy on Chad in spite of the extensive criticism of which it is the object. Furthermore, some of these observers believe that the various accusations are meant to put France somehow in the position of choosing one side or the other, which it has always refused to do up to now. As a matter of fact, the 1200 French soldiers still present in Ndjamena are still confined to their base. Although the base is not far from the fighting zones, it has never been directly threatened, even though stray bullets fired by Chadian combatants have caused four wounded among the French soldiers and several other among Chadian civilians. The French soldiers, it is recalled, had suffered one dead and one wounded on the first day of fighting, but this was outside the base.

So far, only Vice President Kamougue's FAT have questioned the French military presence in Ndjamena since the outbreak of hostilities. As a matter of fact, Radio Moundou felt that as nearly all European civilians have left the capital, the protective mission of the French soldiers as well as their presence could no longer be justified.

It is known that President Goukouni Oueddei was authorized, during a cabinet meeting held before the beginning of fighting, to set up a commission responsible for examining the conditions for the departure of the French troops now in Ndajamena, with the French authorities concerned.

This commission alone, observers note, is entitled to set such conditions, but the situation prevailing in the country at the moment precludes any such negotiations.

GAMBIA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DECIDES TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

AB231309 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Banjul, (Gambia), April 23 (AFP)--Gambia's National Olympic Committee decided here today to boycott the Moscow Olympics unless a significant change takes place in the Afghanistan situation by May 22. The committee also appealed to other African countries to reconsider their decision, taken earlier this year in Yaounde (Cameroon), when the Supreme Council of African Sport (CSSA) voted to compete in the Olympics.

GHANA

7 SOLDIERS, 1 CIVILIAN FACE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL

AB232040 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] A general court martial has begun trying eight persons for offenses related to (?mutiny). Those on trial are seven soldiers and a civilian. According to the armed forces public relations directorate, the eight were arrested on the 29th of last month. The first official statement from the Ministry of Defense on the case said the government is investigating the whole case and will take an appropriate action in due course.

IVORY COAST

CHAD ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY

AB231339 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, this morning received the Chadian minister of justice, Mr Adjona Golo, at his private residence in Cocody. He came to deliver a message from President Oueddei to the head of state. The Chadian minister briefed the head of state on the present situation in Chad. After his 30 minute discussions with the president, Mr Golo spoke to the press:

[Begin Golo recording] We could not discuss anything more than the situation in Chad. The [Ivorian] head of state is no stranger in Chad; he has already made several visits to Chad, and he has friends in Chad. Therefore, he cannot remain indifferent to the Chadian problem. The head of state is, therefore, prepared to help us find ways of solving this problem. We are ready for a dialog, but I tell you that at the moment it is once again a question of legitimacy for the government, which is threatened. This government cannot have a roundtable conference with a rebel--to negotiate on what? [end recording]

LIBERIA

DELEGATION TO BE SELECTED TO ATTEND OAU SUMMIT

AB231855 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] Monrovia, 23 Apr (AFP)--Liberia will send a delegation to the OAU economic summit conference to be held in Lagos on 28 and 29 April.

This was affirmed this morning to AFP by Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, the foreign minister of the new regime. The composition of the delegation has not yet been decided; it will be announced within a few days, he explained, adding that the Liberian ambassador in Lagos, Mr Turner, attended the preparatory meetings which began on Monday. Mr Turner represented the Tolbert Government in Nigeria. He continues to perform the same functions for the new regime, like all the other officials of the Liberian Foreign Affairs Ministry with the exception of Mr Siafa Sherman and Mr Leonard de Shield, two deputy ministers of Mr Cecil Dennis, who was executed on Tuesday. The two men are now under detention, explained Mr Matthews.

Although the foreign minister admitted that there was no official reaction from the OAU secretariat concerning the organization's chairmanship, he affirmed that such a reaction was unnecessary because the chairmanship is the responsibility of the country and not of the head of state himself. There is no need for a confirmation; and I would be surprised should the question be raised, he declared.

Moreover, a Liberian delegation may attend the Franco-African summit conference to be held in Nice on 5 and 6 May; in any case, the Liberian ambassador to Paris, Mrs Dukuly-Tolbert, will be present at the meeting, said the foreign minister.

Questioned about the execution of 13 officials of the former regime yesterday, Mr Gabriel Matthews affirmed that no reaction by foreign countries has been communicated to the Liberian Government. In answer to a question, he explained that the cabinet did not discuss this affair, although some ministers knew that a verdict was about to be delivered. This was an essentially military matter and, in fact, the military tribunal is completely free to take any decision it likes. This is the first time that judges in this country have freely taken a decision; the People's Redemption Council's only intervention is to insure that whatever it may be, this decision is in the country's interest, concluded the minister.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR ALLEGEDLY HARBORING A.B. TOLBERT

AB232100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2015 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Four men were yesterday arrested in (Salaye), Loffa County, for allegedly providing food and shelter for former representative A. Benedict Tolbert, who has been on the run since the overthrow of the Tolbert regime (?11) days ago. The four men include former Zozo District Commissioner Andrew (Jenneh), former Paramount Chief (Lona) Kennedy, John (Reeve), former clan chief and [name indistinct], clan chief of Salayie. They are presently detained at the Barclay training center in Monrovia.

During a brief investigation at the office of the commanding general of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Thomas (Klerukpa), Mr (Lona) Kennedy disclosed that he has had very close relationship with the Tolbert family, particularly with A.B. Tolbert. He said just before the overthrow of the Tolbert government, Mr A.B. Tolbert visited the Salayie area, during which visit he, Kennedy, presented him with some gifts. But he denied providing accomodation for the former representative.

Meanwhile, investigations are continuing and security forces and military men have been dispatched to the area for a massive search.

NIGER

SIERRA LEONE'S STEVENS ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

AB232229 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The head of state of Sierra Leone, Mr Siaka Stevens, made a brief stopover early this afternoon at the Niamey international airport. President Siaka Stevens was on his way from Algiers, where he had made a 3-day official visit. On his arrival in Niamey, he was received by the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche. Then he was greeted by the members of the Supreme Military Council and by cabinet members, as well as members of the diplomatic reps.

In a declaration made to newsmen, the Sierra Leonean head of state said that his visit to Algiers fell within the framework of cooperation existing between their two countries for 15 years. Questioned on the possible effects of the events in Liberia on the relations between his country and Liberia, President Siaka Stevens said that it was too early to make a decision. [begin recording]

[Siaka Stevens] Sierra Leone and Algeria established diplomatic relations 15 years ago and I thought the time had arrived when I should go there and meet the government people, with the president, face to face in keeping with African solidarity so that we could exchange views, bearing in mind that a face-to-face meeting is worth a ton of letter-writing and all that. That is the purpose of my visit. I did meet President Chadli. We had discussions and exchanged views on all sorts of matters concerning the continent and I am very glad that I made the visit. I learned a lot of things there.

[Question] Mr President, the first African economic summit will soon be held in Lagos. What can Africans expect from that summit?

[Answer] Well, I cannot now prophecy what the outcome of the meeting will be. But what I can say is that we believe that political independence without economic independence is not full independence. We decided to hold this summit meeting during the last Monrovia summit and it is meant to define Africa's economic position in the world. Now, it is not possible to count entirely on Western countries concerning our economy because they play a (?negative) role. They fix the prices of our raw materials; and eventually, we do not profit from what we produce. This is the reason why such economic summits will make it possible for us to solve our problems.

It is very difficult now to say anything about the events which took place in Liberia. We are receiving information from there bit by bit; and this information is found to be somewhat contradictory. So we are obliged to wait and see what consistent shape these matters take.

Concerning the acknowledgement of the new government, we have not yet acknowledged it, which does not mean that we are not going to do so. Only, we need much more information in order to know what decision to take. We have an economic union called the Mano River Union, involving Liberia and Sierra Leone. We expect much from it and we really want it to function well. That is why we have to wait and see how things take shape. [end recording]

NIGERIA

BROADCASTS TO BEGIN FROM ABUJA IN APRIL 1982

AB221220 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 80

[Text] The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN, will start transmitting from the country's new capital, Abuja, as from April 1982. All arrangements connected with this move have been completed by the corporation with the Federal Capital Development Authority.

The director general of the corporation, Mr George (?Bako), disclosed this yesterday while conducting the presidential adviser on information, Chief Olu Debanjo, round the FRCN transmitting stations at Ikorodu, near Lagos. He announced that the new transmitters, costing over 14.4 million naira, will be commissioned in August this year.

The director general said that the content of the corporation's external broadcasting is always in line with the federal government's objectives and aspirations on the country's foreign policy

In his remarks, Chief Adebanjo expressed the federal government's appreciation for the efficient team work resulting in the [word indistinct] of the country's foreign policy, especially on the achievements of self-determination in Angola and Zimbabwe. He stated that although the FRCN will move to Abuja in 1982, transmitting stations of the Voice of Nigeria will still be functioning from Ikorodu.

UPPER VOLTA

PRIME MINISTER ISSUES URGENT APPEAL FOR DROUGHT AID

AB231645 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Joseph Issoufou Conombo, yesterday evening launched an SOS appeal to the international community for urgent aid to the Sahelian people who once more this year, will be affected by drought. Thirty six thousand tons of grain are needed to save the people and livestock in this part of our country who have been suffering for more than 10 years.

The representatives of international organizations stationed in Ouagadougou were present at the house of the prime minister when he launched the appeal to the UNDP, the FAO, [words indistinct], the INSC [expansion unknown], CILSS [Inter-State Committee To Fight the Drought in the Sahel] the [word indistinct] mission and all technicians concerned with the problem.

The prime minister, who was in the company of the minister of youth and culture, who was representing the minister of rural development, the minister of national defense and ex-servicemen, the minister of environment and tourism and several other personalities, explained the situation. Here is a retransmission of what the prime minister said.

[Begin Conombo recording] I called you to this meeting this evening to discuss an important matter which is that of food supply in the Sahel, which is presently facing the greatest of difficulties. This situation is not due to lack of stocks. As you know there are always unexpected things which oblige us to modify our plans even when they are in progress. This is why I called you today to tell you that we lack 36,000 tons of food in the Sahel. This meeting is being held, because already during the Dori fair the people's representatives, the dignitaries and the people themselves had approached the authorities to ask them to set up a system of food supply which would take into consideration the difficulty in obtaining food, livestock, water and the difficulty in even remaining alive in that region. They, therefore, need an adequate supply of food; but then we realized that there were not enough supplies because at Dori, or rather at the (?silo), the security stock comprises only 25 to 30 thousand tons. On the whole we have (?800,000) tons for the whole nation, but this is not enough considering the fact that the Sahel alone needs 36,000 tons. This is why we have started stocking on a national level; however, it is normal for me to call on the international organizations, in accordance with the terms of agricultural cooperation contained in the Lome II agreement, to make an effort so that the people of the region will receive the necessary quantity of food as soon as possible. In addition to the food, means of storing, transporting and distributing must also be provided. These are problems I must raise in addition to the 36,000 tons of food I am asking for. If Upper Volta can obtain the 36,000 tons of food, that will be one step forward; but if we cannot transport it to the areas in need of it, then we will still be in difficulty.

[Sentence indistinct]. We learned about these difficulties because the government had asked the administration to keep it informed about the existing difficulties, and the administration drew the government's attention to this lack of food; better still, one of our colleagues, a member of government, and the members of parliament went on a tour of all the villages in the region and they realized that in Beli, near the north, the situation was catastrophic and alarming. It is similar to the situation in 1973 a situation which remains imprinted in the minds of each of us, and makes each of us tremble when we think of the specter of famine. Therefore, I am not ashamed today to ask you to hurry up in order that those in the Sahel--that is our brothers in the Sahel who are facing food problems--may receive a guarantee against famine right now, because the rainy season will soon start, the roads will be cut off, the paths and rivers will be flooded and under those conditions nothing can be done. Even though we have a little millet in stock, we cannot transport it to the region. Therefore, the harm will be doubly felt. That is why I have asked you not only to show your solidarity by sending us large quantities of food supplies, but to help us distribute them by helping us with transportation, also. To help ourselves, we in Upper Volta will do our best to repair the roads here and there; but as usual, all that requires funds, which we not have right now. [passage indistinct] Since we do not have funds, we will need some. We will also need to approach traders. But as it is, we have absolutely nothing; that is why I am making a second urgent appeal for aid. I would like to ask organizations belonging to the Lome II convention to create a fund to enable those in charge of [words indistinct] to obtain the funds in order to carry out projects rapidly, otherwise we will remain (?in need) and we will not be able to satisfy the needs of our people. [end recording]

Ideas were exchanged and concrete proposals were made by the representatives of the various organization. In particular it was decided that a committee would be sent to the region to immediately examine the situation, evaluate it and make adequate proposals. Finally it was decided to create a small committee to draw up an urgent relief plan for solving the problem.

ANGOLA

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS IN LUANDA ON WORKING VISIT

AB231500 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Excerpts] A delegation from Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, an official of the Nicaraguan Government junta, is currently in Luanda on a working visit to hold talks with Angolan officials. The delegation is composed among others of the Nicaraguan minister of foreign relations and the deputy minister for the Atlantic coast, Comrade Miguel Brockman d'Escoto and Comrade [Roberto Campeben] respectively.

The delegation was received on arrival at the 4th of February international airport by [Kalanya Pedro Maria Tonia Pedale] member of the Political Bureau, and by Paulo Teixeria Jorge, member of the Central Committee and Angolan minister of external relations.

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBA'S ALMEIDA ARRIVES IN MAPUTO ON VISIT

LD231904 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau, vice president of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba [words indistinct] arrived in Maputo this afternoon. The Cuban official was met at Mavalane airport by Alberto Chipande, a member of the permanent political committee and our country's minister of national defense. Also present were other senior party and state officials.

PRESIDENT MACHEL RECEIVES PRC'S HUANG HUA

LD231840 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 23 Apr 80 EA

[Text] President Samora Machel received Huang Hua, the visiting Chinese minister of foreign affairs, in Maputo this afternoon. On the occasion the Mozambique head of state recalled the support rendered by China during the national liberation struggle in Mozambique. He said that cooperation between the two countries should be broadened in all areas, particularly in the economic field.

Inspects Commune

LD221220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 80 EA

[Text] PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who is visiting Mozambique, this morning laid a wreath at the monument to the Mozambican heroes. The Chinese minister also visited Marracuene district, in Maputo Province, where he inspected the Eduardo Mondlane village commune and an agricultural cooperative. On his visit to the monument and Marracuene district the distinguished guest was accompanied by Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Last night the Chinese foreign minister was guest of honor at a reception given by his Mozambique counterpart, Joaquim Alberto Chissano. Present at the ceremony were the minister of labor, Alberto Cassimo; the Mozambique ambassador-designate to the United Republic of Tanzania, Manuel dos Santos; and the secretary general in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Valeriano Ferrao.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE DISPERSE STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

LD221717 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr

[Text] About 3,000 colored school pupils taking part in a protest demonstration in the Cape Town colored township of Athlone have been dispersed by police using tear gas. Pupils in the Cape, the Witwatersrand and Durban have joined the protests, but there are large parts of the country where colored pupils are still attending classes.

Teachers Support Students

LD231215 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] The Cape Professional Teachers' Association, which represents 13,000 colored teachers in South Africa, has expressed support for pupils who are boycotting classes. The union said after an emergency meeting this morning that it felt that the pupils were staging their boycott in their own interests and this was not the result of agitation. It called on the government to abandon its declared intention to close schools and rather pay earnest attention to the underlying grievances of the community as manifested in the actions of its children. The police should also avoid harassment of an already injured community.

The boycott has generally been peaceful, but on a number of occasions today the police were forced to take action when pupils refused to disperse when ordered to do so. Police fired tear smoke canisters and baton charged two groups of pupils at (Eldorado Park) and Kliptown near Johannesburg and used tear smoke to disperse pupils of the (Wentworth) and (Airvale) colored high schools in Durban.

ZAMBIA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH NICARAGUA

LD221506 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Apr 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda and the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega, have condemned South African aggression against Zambia. In a communique issued at the Lusaka airport, the two leaders demanded South Africa's cooperation with the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia. They condemned racist maneuvers by South Africa in the region and agreed to fight this evil.

Meanwhile, Zambia and Nicaragua have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level on a nonresidential basis. The agreement was signed today at Lusaka airport by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya, and his Nicaraguan counterpart, [name indistinct], shortly before the Nicaraguan delegation left for Maputo.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S ALMEIDA

LD221254 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Apr 80 CA

[Text] President Kaunda today described Zambia and Cuba as nations with identical programs, and both facing the problem of corruption. Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when Cuban Vice President Mr Juan Almeida Bosque called on him. Dr Kaunda said Zambia was proud of the genuine and sincere happy relations that exist between the two nations, adding that Zambia has always been an admirer of Cuba's revolution under the leadership of Dr Castro. Dr Kaunda told the Cuban leader Zambia will still continue to assist the oppressed people of Namibia, as the nation continues to fight the evils confronting society.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda today received a book from Cuban President Fidel Castro on the efforts that the country is making over the Afghan crisis. Presenting the book and a letter to Dr Kaunda, Mr Bosque, who represented his country at the recent Zimbabwe independence celebrations, said the contents of the book will also be presented to the United Nations. He added that the Cuban leader wanted the book to be presented to Dr Kaunda first.

Pledges Military Aid

LD221300 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 80 CA

[Text] Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque has pledged his country's preparedness to come to the aid of any African country that needs its help. Commander Bosque said Cuba cannot remain indifferent to the plight of any African state because a great number of Cubans are of African origin. The vice president, who is currently on a visit to Zambia, was speaking at Chawama after visiting the [word indistinct] clinic and party office. Accompanied by Defense and Security Chairman Mr Grey Zulu, and member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Mr Fines Bulawayo, Commander Bosque said Cuba is ready to send troops to any African country that needs help.